The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,320 New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	FRIDAY. 1885.
L. Hydaspes....	2984	500	G. Scrivener ....13th Mar	
— Gwalior	2733	500	F. Harris.....20th "	
L. Bokhara	2944	500	M. Weigholl ....27th "	
M. Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector....3rd April	
L. Surat.....	3142	550	C. R. Edwards..10th "	
— Nizam	2736	500	W. J. Webber ..17th "	
L. Chusan.....	4500	800	H. Wyatt .....24th "	
M. Thames	4101	800	W. A. Seaton....1st May.	
L. Malwa.....	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson.8th "	
— Assam.....	3038	500	S. F. Cole.....15th "	
L. Verona	3116	600	A. C. Loggin...22nd "	
				TUESDAY.
M. Siam.....	3041	500	E. Ashdown....26th May.	
L. Venetia.....	2736	500	A. B. Daniell....2nd June.	

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	To sail 1885
VENETIA....	2736 500	A. B. Daniell	On 20th Mar.
ROSETTA.....	3502 700	G. W. Brady	3rd April.
ROHILLA.....	3800 700	W. Barratt.....	17th "
BRINDISI....	3042 550	I. Reeves.....	1st May.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Feb. 27, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel last class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—

First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Feb. 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA,
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RUFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st April 1885.
SINGAPORE	,000	800	1st May "

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 2, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE. *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885
ELEKTRA.....	G. Catticb....	4,100	600	2nd April
MEDUSA.....	G. Ragusin...	3,500	550	2nd May
AMPHITRITE(new)...	C. Lazarich...	4,500	600	2nd June

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
AMPHITRITE(new)...	C. Lazarich...	4,500	600	29th March.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ORION	G. Mahorcich ..	3,500	500....	15th March

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, & , &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Session House, No. 30, Outram-gate-street, Bombay March 2, 1885

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE well-known and fast-sailing S.S. "COLOMBO," Captain HUSSON, will sail direct for Marseilles on or about the 10th March next.

She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For Passage &c. Apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S. AVOCA, Captain KLYNN, will LEAVE this for ZANZIBAR direct on WEDNESDAY, the 11st inst. For freight and passage, apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE, Agent.

No. 57, Khoja Mohla, Mandvi.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. PERSIA.....	3079	480	R. Hutchison 23rd	Mar.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3410	840	Wm. S. Young...1st	April.
s.s. ASIA	3560	480	T. Craig..... 1st	May.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3069	480	F. Blight.....23rd	"
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5001	1000	G. C. Boothby ..30th	"

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND LIVERPOOL *VIA* KURRACHI.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. VICTORIA...	3242	480	Capt. W. Russel..7th	April.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 7th March 1885. Agents.

GIANT TIME-PIECES.

SUITABLE FOR MUNICIPAL HALLS, MESS ROOMS, CLUBS, AND LARGE OFFICES.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA AND Co. beg to invite public attention to abovementioned Time-pieces just imported by them. The cases are circular, and of plain massive best seasoned oak. Back of case diameter of 3 feet, diameter of dial 2 feet. Hands and figures plain and massive, visible at a long distance.

The works are with pendulum and of the best description possible. Guarantee five years. Price, Rs. 300.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 13th March, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA" 1,465 tons, on arrival of the English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 11th March, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, March 5, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

N. B.—Send for pamphlet of Special Trip to Australia, starting June 12.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW ;
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE.
CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. "MELIPOMENE," Captain L. LEMESSICH, will sail as above on the 18th March 1885.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

1st Class to Suez ..... Rs. 300 } including food.
Do. to Trieste ..... " 400 } (Wines extra.)

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.

Bombay, March, 3, 1885.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Tons.	H.P.	1885.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	2,700	400	20th March.
S. S. HYDAL HALL.....	2,700	400	2nd April.
S. S. WISTOW HALL.....	2,700	400	30th "

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For Plans, Handbooks of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING & Co.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, December, 19 1884.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdrs	About
CLAN MacGREGOR....	3,000	Macalister....	22nd Mar.
" DRUMMOND....	3,000	H.L. Wilson..	24th Mar.
" OGILVIE.....	3,000	G. Nelson.....	2nd Apl.
* " MURRAY.....	2,100	E. Norfolk....	13th "
* " FORBES.....	2,500	J. A. Guard...	23rd "
* " MACDONALD....	2,700	W. Miller....	3rd May
" CAMERON.....	2,500	J. R. Kewley..	13th "

* This steamer does not carry passengers.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, March 4, 1885.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DREHER'S VIENNA BEER,
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

THIS BEER has obtained a world-wide reputation, and is without an equal in the Indian Market.

Per doz. qts. Rs. 6-4 ; Pts. Rs. 4-2, cash.

SOLE AGENTS

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNES.

AS Agents for Messrs. F. Giesler and Co., we would draw special attention to their "for India" brand, the best Wine of the higher class imported into India.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.
F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand	52 0	27 0
MOET & CHANDON'S "EXTRA Superior"	55 8	29 4
Do. do. do. Magnums	113 8	
PERRIER JOUET and Co.'s finest dry	50 0	26 8
HEIDSIECK'S Dry Monopole	57 8	31 8
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR.....	27 0	15 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES.

THE whole of our Sherries are imported direct from the Company's Agency at Xerez, and have all the merits of the produce of that celebrated district.

	CASH. Per dozen. Rs. a.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality.....	16 0
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine	20 0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use	22 0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine	25 0
OLD DRY.—Very superior, soft and dry...	28 0
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	28 0
SUPERIOR FINO.—Old, pure, delicate, dry	28 0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale	28 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice.....	38 0

PORTS.

These are imported direct from Oporto, and are the sole produce of the Upper Douro, possessing all the fine characteristics of the wine grown in that district. Invalids and other suffering from the exhausting effects of the climate will find in these wines excellent recuperating properties.

	Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior dessert wine ; tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character	33 0	18 0
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour ; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled.	26 0	13 8
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine of moderate price.....	18 0	....

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with wines at a much higher price.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. E. M. WALTON wishes to intimate to the Public that he has ADMITTED Mr. HERBERT BROMLEY, Dental Surgeon, (late of London), as a PARTNER in his PRACTICE from THIS DATE.

N.B.—Mr. Walton has not left Bombay, or retired from Practice, as currently reported. Future address :—

Messrs. WALTON & BROMLEY,
Dental Surgeons.

Bombay, February 2, 1885.

GENUINE WHISKY.

THE following complete analysis of our celebrated GLENLIVET SCOTCH WHISKY has been just received ; it emphatically confirms and places beyond a doubt all that has been said respecting the genuineness, purity, and quality of our well-known brand ; *the fact of our Whisky being free from Sherry*, etc., should be specially noted, as at the present time this adulteration is extremely prevalent.

From DR. WALLACE,

Public Analyst to the City of Glasgow.

City Analyst's Laboratory, Glasgow, February 1885.

I have made a careful chemical analysis and examination of a sample of Glenlivet Scotch Whisky, received on the 30th ult., from Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay, and have found it to be a pure Scotch Whisky, of excellent flavour, sufficiently matured, *and perfectly free from Sherry Wine and other additions*, which are frequently made to Whisky, in order to give it a fictitious appearance of age or to conceal inferiority of quality.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

"OUR CHEAP WATCHES ARE THE ADMIRATION OF ALL WATCHMAKERS AND A CAUSE OF SATISFACTION TO BUYERS."

NOTE.—Our own Factory in Locle, from where all our watches emanate, was established in 1814. This fact, coupled with the experience we have gained in India during nearly 20 years, stands to reason that we are in a position to supply a watch which with regard to quality, usefulness, neat appearance, and cheapness, remains unequalled.

NOTE.—We are the only Watchmakers in India who have obtained th "HIGHEST AWARD," viz., Gold Medal and First Class certificate at the late Calcutta Exhibition.

The following are a few of our cheap watches which we especially and confidently recommend as thoroughly reliable and good.

A. Our celebrated Original Campaign Lever keyless Watches in white metal case.

1. In open crystal faced case.....	Rs. 25
2. " hunting case.....	" 28
3. " half-hunting case.....	" 30

Guarantee, 2 years.

B. Our metal keyless Lever Watches.

1. In open crystal faced case.....	Rs. 18

Guarantee, one year.

C. Our Sterling Silver keyless Watches.

1. In open crystal faced case.....	Rs. 40
2. " hunting case.....	" 45
3. " half-hunting case.....	" 50

Guarantee, 2 years.

D. Our celebrated Silver Leve Watches, key winding.

1. In open crystal faced case.....	Rs. 23
2. " hunting case.....	" 25
3. " half-hunting case.....	" 27
4. The above three of superior quality ..	" 35

Guarantee, 2 years.

E. Our cheapest Silver Lever Watches, key winding.

1. In Silver Open faced case.....	Rs. 15
2. " " hunting case.....	" 10
3. " half-hunting case.....	" 2

Guarantee, 1 year.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
SALE, HIRE, OR ON THE EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Solid Mahogany. Rs. 850.
(This Instrument was awarded a MEDAL and FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE at the Calcutta Exhibition.)

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Ebonized. Rs. 900.

THE SYMPATHETIC CONCERT GRAND PIANOFORTE,
Solid Mahogany. Rs. 1,750.

CHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNES SQUARE PIANOFORTE WITH ALL METAL WORK ELECTRO-PLATED, OVERSTRUNG.
Rs. 750.

R. LIPP & SONS' GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Rs. 650 and Rs. 750.

THE CANTANTE RESONANTE SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Solid American Walnut, (7 octaves) Rs. 650.
Do. do. (6⅔ octaves) Rs. 550.
Do. do. (7¼ octaves) Rs. 900.

THE "BUNGALOW" SQUARE PIANOFORTE.
Solid Wood, Rs. 450.
(Compass six octaves.)

THE SYMPATHETIC COTTAGE PIANOFORTE,
Black and Gold. Rs. 650 and 750.

THE CANTANTE RESONANTE COTTAGE PIANOFORTE
Cash Rs. 500 and 650.

THE BIJOU COTTAGE PIANO,
Compass 5 Octaves. Solid Walnut, Rs. 300.

N. B.—All the above have Iron Frames, and are WARRANTED to stand the Indian Climate.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
Pianos for HIRE in POONA and the districts at Reduced Rates.
CATALOGUES OF MUSIC POST FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

FURNITURE DECORATIONS FURNITURE
DEVARENNES & CO.,

FURNITURE AND CABINET MAKERS AND UPHOLSTERERS.

Manufactory and Sale-rooms,—Sunkersett House, Gowalia Tank-road.

N. B.—Estimates and Drawings on application.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!
DEVARENNES & CO.,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS.

Manufactory,—Sunkersett House, Gowalia Tank-road.

N. B.—New and Second-hand carriages always on hand.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR

Have always on hand a good assortment of

"TOILET REQUISITES,"

comprising :

SOAPS,	PERFUMES,	POMADES,
TOOTH POWDERS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH BRUSHES,	RAZORS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
BATH GLOVES,	STROPS,	CLOTHES BRUSHES

And other articles too numerous to detail.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 5 per cent. for the year ending 31st Dec., 1884, will be paid to registered Shareholders on and after TUESDAY, the 10th proximo, at the Offices, No. 9, Elphinstone Circle.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

Bombay, 25th February, 1885.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the year ending 31st December, 1884, of 7½ per cent. per annum, on shares allocated before 31st December, 1882 ; and 5 per cent. on shares subsequently allotted, will be paid to registered Shareholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at the Office of the Company No. 9, Elphinstone Circle.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1885

CONVERSAZIONE (SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY OF THE EX-STUDENTS OF THE SIR J. J. P. B. INSTITUTION.

GENTLEMEN (Ex-Students) wishing to join in the Gathering are respectfully invited to send in their names (with address), accompanied with Subscriptions, not less than Rs. 2 each.

Those (about 170) who have already joined are also requested to send in their subscriptions as early as convenient, but not later than the 10th p oximo

N. F. BUNSHAW, L. M. & S.,
Honorary Secretary.

6, Trinity-street, Dhobi Talao.

P.S.—The Gathering is expected to result in an attempt towards helping the Indigent Students of the Institution with books.

MANGALORE TILES.

SECOND TO NONE.

Reduced Prices.

Apply to

GEO. GAHAGAN AND CO.,

Sole Agents for J. H. Morgan and Son.

NOTICE.

MRS. TAYLOR begs respectfully to intimate to the public that she has RESUMED possession of that old and favourite establishment in Rampart-row, Fort, known as "TAYLOR'S HOTEL," and she embraces this opportunity to tender her most cordial thanks to those numerous patrons who formerly so kindly accorded her that large measure of support, which she hopes may be continued to her in future.

The Hotel will be conducted by Mrs. Taylor personally, and those honouring her with their patronage may rest assured that it will be her constant care to secure for them all the comforts of a first-class Hotel at moderate charges.

A. TAYLOR,
Proprietress, Taylor's Hotel, Fort.

Bombay, 1884.

NO MORE MISFITTING DRESSES.

THE ART OF DRESS CUTTING taught in a few easy lessons by the Scientific System of Dress Cutting, which having met with unqualified success in England, is now introduced into India.

By this system any lady can cut her own dress to fit exactly, and her "durzie" can make it up to fit as well as one by Worth. No trying on is necessary ; simplicity, beauty, exactness, and economy characterize this valuable invention, and any lady having once mastered the simple details of this indispensable and lady like accomplishment will never regret the investment she has made. On Scientific System with instructions till perfect and with Tracing Wheel, Rs. 30. Apply to

Mrs. H. VOGEL, Sole Agent,
163, Grant-road, opposite Railway Station.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY Limited.

NOTICE.—The ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 17, Tamarind Lane, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of March, 1885, at 1 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report for the half-year ended 31st December, 1884.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To elect a Chairman of the Board for the ensuing year.
5. To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. H. S. Symons as Auditor in the place of Mr. Coovercee R. Mody deceased.
6. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
7. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1885.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 3rd to 10th March, 1885, both days inclusive.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE No. 49.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay, at 11-30 a.m., on MONDAY, the 16th March, 1885, for Professional Attorneys willing to SELL GOVERNMENT STORES by PUBLIC AUCTION from 1st April, 1885, to 31st March, 1886.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary Earnest-money in Treasury Receipt for Rs. 100 one hundred only.

No Earnest-money in cash will be received.

In the event of Earnest-money being deposited in the Treasury, and a Tender not being submitted, the Earnest-money will be forfeited to Government.

The form of agreement which the successful Tenderer or Tenderers will have to execute may be seen on application at this office.

T. TEED, Major,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Bombay.

Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 25th Feb. 1885.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE NO. 50.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT Officer at Bombay, invites SEALED TENDERS for the supply of PUNKHA PULLERS under Schedule No. 50 from 15th April, 1885, to 30th November, 1885.

Tenders will be received up to 11-30 a.m. of MONDAY, the 16th March, 1885, only, when they will be opened in this Office in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contracts can obtain, on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require connected with the Contracts, and the Conditions the Tenderers must abide by to prevent their Tenders being treated as informal.

No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest-money. Treasury Receipt for 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

No earnest-money in cash will be receiv "

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan Paper to the extent of 10 Ten per cent. of the estimated value of the contra...

In the event of earnest-money being deposited in Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest-money will be forfeited to Government.

T. TWED, Major,
Executive Commissariat Officer.

Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 25th Feb. 1885.

"THE EXCHANGE."

Messrs. FRITCHLEY AND MILLER,

PUBLIC AUCTIONEERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, APPRAISERS, HOUSE, LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS, &c., &c.,

HEAD OFFICE—No. 20, MARINE STREET, FORT.
BRANCH OFFICE—No. 161, FORAS ROAD, Opposite Grant Road Station.

Under the patronage of the leading European and Native firms, and numerous official and civilian residents.

MESSRS. FRITCHLEY and MILLER beg to announce that they have opened business at the above addresses, and are now prepared to undertake General Auctioneering, Commission Agencies, &c., on the most favourable terms. All sales will be conducted entirely under the management of THOROUGH EXPERIENCED EUROPEANS, and will be perfectly *bona-fide*.

Property of every description carefully assessed, valuations fixed, and sales and purchases promptly concluded. Every effort will be made at all times to secure the best interests of constituents, with the strictest integrity ; and by close attention to business, Messrs. Fritchley and Miller hope to merit and obtain a large share of public support.

For terms of business apply to the offices, at the addresses given above.

NOTICES.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 8 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1884, WILL BE PAID to registered Shareholders on and after MONDAY, the 16th proximo, at the Offices, No. 9, Elphinstone Circle.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Bombay February 27th, 1885.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses Shops Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
19, Church-gate-street. Agents.

NOTICE.

UNDER instructions from the Government of Bombay TWO high-bred ARAB MARES are under will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by Messrs. BENNETT and Co. on SATURDAY, the 14th March, 1885, at the time and place notified in the Auctioneers' advertisement :—

A bay Arab Mare, 14-1, 5 years old, in foal about 8 months,

A chesnut Arab Mare, 14¾, about 5 years old, in foal about 4 months.

The above are on view from this date at the stables of the undersigned in Bellasis Road, Byculla.

LUDHA EBRAIM & Co,

Bombay, 8th March, 1885.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAY'S HOTEL, COONOOR.

ROOMS AVAILABLE in the above, the oldest established Hotel on the Nilgiri Hills, Table d' Hote or Private Table. The Reading Room and Library on the premises. Also a fine Billiard and Card Room. Coonoor has the finest climate in India and people should not fail to spend a few months there. Terms may be had from the undersigned.

CHAS. GRAY,
Proprietor.

MATHERAN.
ALEXANDRA HOTEL
AND
PINTO'S HOTEL.
TO WHICH EIGHT BUNGALOWS ARE ATTACHED
NOW OPEN.

THE best known, and affording most comfortable accommodation to Visitors and Families, occupy Central Position, and are nearest to the several points—Gymkhana, Church, and other Public Offices.

PARBUL HOUSE is to let. Rent Rs. 500 for hot season

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Rs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..		Rs.	350
Do.	40	do. ... "	750
Do. for 6 arc lights		2,000 Candles, each. .. "	1,200
Do. 8	do.	600 do. .. "	1,200
Do. 20	do.	500 do. .. "	2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE :—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.

1, Meadow-street.

BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

ALTERATION IN TIMING OF TRAINS.

THE public is hereby informed that on and from the 1st March, 1885, PASSENGER TRAINS WILL RUN to the time given below :—

MAIN LINE.

	Mail A.M.	Mixed. A.M.
Departure from Bhownagar	7-20	10-45.
		P.M.
Departure Dhola.....	9- 8	1-13
	P.M.	
Arrival Wadhwan Junction	12-50	6- 4.
	Mail P.M.	Mixed. A.M.
Departure from Wadhwan Junc-.....	2- 0	7-10.
		P.M.
Departure Dhola.....	5-52	12-12.
Arrival Bhownagar	7-30	2-27.

BRANCH LINE.

Departure Dhoraji	10-52 A.M.
Arrival Dhola	4-53 P.M.
Departure Dhola.....	1-35 "
Arrival Dhoraji.....	7-35 "

The charge for 3rd class passengers by the mail trains between Bhownagar and Wadhwan junction will be 3 pies per mile.

The mail trains will not stop at the following stations :—

Vartej.	Ningala.
Sanosara.	Rundli.
Ujalvav.	

CHAS. CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Superintendent's Office, Ghadechi, 14 February, 1885.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers, Allahabad, Calcutta, Quetta, and Commissariat Storekeeper-General at Bombay, at NOON of the 27th April, 1885, for the SUPPLY to the Commissariat Department, Quetta District, of 9,650 HOGSHEADS of INDIAN MANUFACTURED MALT LIQUOR, in wood, for five years from 1st April, 1886.

The malt liquor (one-third Ale and two-thirds Porter) in wood is to be delivered at the Canteens in the Quetta District direct by the Contractor. The cost per hogshead of malt liquor deliverable at the Canteens inclusive of all charges to be quoted.

Persons desirous of offering for the supply should send with their Tender a sample of the malt liquor of gravity specified in the Tender.

Tenders will be received up to noon of the 24th February, 1885, when they will be opened in the abovenamed Offices and the rates read in the presence of such Tenderers as may attend.

Persons desirous of undertaking the contract can obtain, on application at the above offices, printed forms of tenders, schedules of the articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require, also the conditions the Tenderers will have to abide by to prevent their Tenders being treated as informal.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the l

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE REPEATED BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

SASSOON INSTITUTE.
MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC
ENTERTAINMENT
IN AID OF THE
BUILDING EXTENSION FUND.
WEDNESDAY, 11th MARCH, 1885.
To commence at 9 o'clock punctually.

PROGRAMME.
PART I FIRST.
THE AMUSING FARCE IN ONE ACT,
"UNDER THE ROSE,"
BY
GEORGE ROBERTS.
CHARACTERS.

Justinian Sheepshanks ..... Mr. Noad.
Mrs. Marabou Magnet ..... Mrs. Hillier.
Susan ..... Miss Fischer.
Buttons ..... Mr. Rowbotham.

Scene.—Drawing Room in Mrs. Magnet's house in May Fair.
Interval of Ten Minutes.

PART SECOND.
COX AND BOX,
OR
THE LONG LOST BROTHERS.
TRIUMVIRETTA IN ONE ACT.
Adapted to the Lyric Stage from J. Maddison Morton's Farce of
BOX AND COX,
BY
F. C. BURNAND.
The Music by SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN.
DRAMATIS PERSONNÆ.

James John Cox (A Journeyman Hatter)..Mr. Dixon.
John James Box (A Journeyman Printer)..Mr. Craig.
Sergeant Bouncer (Late of the Dampshire Yeomanry, with military reminiscences). Mr. O'Connor.

Scene.—Bouncer's Lodging House.

Overture ..... Orchestra.
Song (Bouncer) ..... Rataplan.
Duet (Cox and Bouncer) ..... Stay, Bouncer, Stay.
Song (Box) ..... Hush-a-bye, Bacon—A Lullaby.
Song and Dance (Cox) ..... My Master is Punctual.
Trio (Cox, Box & Bouncer). Who are you, Sir?
Duet Serenade (Cox & Box.) The Buttercup.
Romance (Box) ..... Three years ago.
Gambling Duet (Cox & Box). Sixes.
Finale .....

Books containing the words of the above songs, &c., will be obtainable on the night of the performance. Price 4 annas each.

The plan of the Hall is ready, and seats can be obtained by non-members.
ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

WE have this day, and until further notice, AUTHORISED Mr. FRANCIS NEWMAN to SIGN our firm at Bombay,
McCULLOCH & Co.

Bombay, March 9, 1885.

MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS will receive TENDERS up to SATURDAY, the 14th instant, for the following Contracts:—

CARTING CONTRACT No. 1.
From G. I. P. Ry. Co.'s Wagon Bunder Station:—
To their Waree Bunder Godown. Rate per ton of 20 cwts.
To Ryan Market Godown. do.
To Prince's Dock do.
To Carnac Bunder (Lackadi Bunder) do.

CARTING CONTRACT No. 2.
From B. B. & C. I. Ry. Carnac Bunder Bridge Station:—
To Carnac Bunder Rate per ton of 20 cwts.
To their Ryan Market Godowns do.
To their Bunder Office owns do.
To Prince's Dock do.

CARTING, &c., CONTRACT No. 3.
From their Waree Bunder Godown to Prince's Dock do.
Do. to Carnac Bunder do.
Ryan Market Godowns to Prince's Dock do.
Do. to Carnac Bunder do.
Boat hire on Shipments in the stream do.
Unloading at Carnac Bunder do.
Unlopding and Loading in their Godowns do.

On acceptance of each tender a regular stamped contract will be drawn out and a Deposit of Rs. 5,000 either in cash or Government paper for each contract will have to be made for the due carrying out of the same.
Messrs. Ralli Brothers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
For further particulars apply personally at Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS' Office.
Bombay, 9th March, 1885.

SPECIAL
EAU-DE-COLOGNE.
SUPERIOR to any other in the market, in fragrance, durability, and as an article of Toilet. Money returned if not approved.

Per case of six	Rs.	2 4
Wickered Bottles, ½ pint	,,	1 8
Pint	,,	2 12
Quart	,,	5 0
Fancy Stoppered Bottle	,,	1 0

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ASK FOR
HOP BITTERS,
Rs. 2-10 net.
HOP BITTERS,
Rs. 2-10 net.
HOP BITTERS,
Rs. 2-10 net.
A fresh consignment of the above has been just received by
COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ANTI-MALARIOUS
FEVER AND PURIFYING PILLS.
THESE Pills will be found valuable for the cure of Neuralgia, Headache (especially Neuralgia of head, face, and neck), Sciatica, Lumbago, Malarial Fevers, Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Bowels and Stomach and occasional Diarrhœa. To frequenters to the malarious places these Pills prove to be a strong safeguard.
Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MICROSCOPES.
SWIFT'S UNIVERSITY MICROSCOPE, with A. or B. Eye-piece, ¼ inch objective (best series), 90° aperture and one inch objective, with polarising apparatus with Selenite slide, Stage Forceps, Pliers in Cabinet, Rs. 210.
COOPER, MADON'S COLLEGE MICROSCOPE in Mahogany case, with dividing ¼ inch objectives, Rs. 85.
Do. do. with parallel adjustment, Rs. 90.
Do. do. Hartnack pattern, Rs. 75.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EVAN'S
INDRADYNE,
The only unfailing and reliable preventive and specific for
CHOLERA.
THIS preparation is the result of many years of careful observation, experiment, and study, and as its administration has invariably been attended with success, it is confidently recommended as the only preventive and specific for Cholera on which implicit reliance can be placed. It has never been known to fail, and has often cured cases which, in its absence, would have been regarded as hopeless.
☞ A single trial will prove both the preventive and curative properties of Indradyne, and with this specific at hand Cholera need no longer be feared. Do not therefore delay to lay in a supply. Under the ordinary treatment for Cholera how few survive its attack!
AGENTS,
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WESTON'S
WIZARD OIL,
A MEDICINE USED FOR ALL NERVOUS DISEASES, AND INFLAMMATORY ACHES AND PAINS,
IS composed of the choicest Aromatic Herbs, Healing Gums, Balsams and Vegetable Oils. Is well-known for its miraculous power in rising the Bed-ridden, Crippled, Rheumatic, Neuralgic, divesting the system of all suffering from pain, inflammation, and weakness, curing in a few days the sickness and disease of months and years, giving instantaneous Ease and Comfort in all ordinary pains and aches, either internal or external, all cramps, spasms, congestions, etc.
It cures Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Asiatic Cholera, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, Kidney Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Diarrhœa, Inflamed or Sore and Caked Breast, Freckles, Sunburns, Bites and Stings of Mosquitoes, Spiders and Insects, Sandy and Fly Blight, Sore or Inflamed Eyes, Lumbago, Lame Back, Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Piles, Spinal Affections, Chilblains, Earache, Spasms, Contracted Cords and Muscles, etc.
Per bottle, Re. 1-8.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Coopers, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE,
THE following CARRIAGES, the property of H. E. the Governor:—
Char-a-Banc, with pole chains, splinter bars, lamps, &c., also moveable top.
A Landau.
A Brougham—for pair or single horse.
A Perth Pony-cart.
Pony Phaeton, self-driving, with hood.
A Tricycle.
For particulars, apply to Captain DEAN, Malabar Point where the carriages may be seen.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND DIVIDEND of Rs 9-10 per share of Rs. 150 paid-up, and Rs. 10-2-3 per share of Rs. 200 paid-up, will be paid, on and after MONDAY, the 16th instant, at the Company's Office, No 26, Apollo-street, Fort, to those shareholders whose names stood on the Company's register on 28th Feb., 1885, on production of share certificates.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers,
Bombay, 10th March 1885.

COMMISSARIAT.—NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Poona up to noon, and by the Commissariat Storekeeper General at Bombay up to 11-30 a.m. of the 20th March 1885, as per schedule, for one year, viz., from 1st April, 1885, to 31st March, 1886, for the supply of HAND RUBBERS and BRUSHES COIR to the Commissariat Department, Bombay Presidency.
2. Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.
3. No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent, on the estimated value of the Contract.
4. No earnest money in cash will be received.
5. Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.
6. In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.
J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
Commissariat Storekeeper General.
Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office, Bombay, 5th March, 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given that VAIDYA NARRAYEN WITTOBA POORANDHARAY and his wife, LUXMIBAI, have contracted to SELL the undermentioned properties. All persons having any claims thereto by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to the undersigned in writing at their Office, Apollo Road, Fort, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.
FIRSTLY.—All that piece of land portion of the cart called Tarwady, with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house and buildings standing thereon, situated on the Kalbadavee-road in the Sub district of Fort, containing by admeasurement 1950 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessments under No. 67 and bounded on the east by the bungalow which is the joint property of the vendors and of one Casilal Motilal, on the west by the property belonging to Casilal Mithalal, on the south by the passage leading to the cart and the property of Premjee Jeewan, and on the south by a passage leading to the said cart, beyond which is the property formerly of Sagoonabai, widow of Dadoba Wittoba and now of Narayanjee Purshotum, formerly and now in the occupation of the vendor and his tenants.
SECONDLY.—All that piece of land which is a portion of the said cart called Tarwady, with the messuages tenements dwelling houses and buildings standing thereon, situated on the Kalbadavee-road in the Sub district of Fort, containing by admeasurement 1950 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessments under No. 67, and bounded on the east by the bungalow which is the joint property of the vendors and of one Casilal Motilal, on the west by the property belonging to Casilal Mithalal, on the south by the passage leading to the said cart, and the property of Premjee Jeewan, and on the south by a passage leading to the said cart, beyond which is the property formerly of Sagoonabai, widow and now of Narayanjee Purshotum, formerly and now in the occupation of the vendor and his tenants.
THIRDLY.—All that undivided moiety or half share in the piece of land which is a portion of the said cart called Tarwady with the bungalow situated on and fronting the Kalbadavee-road on the west side thereof in the Sub-district of Bhoolesh war in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 171 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Assessments under No. 66, and bounded on the east by the Kalbadavee-road, on the north by a covered property fastly above described, on the north by a covered passage leading to the cart and the property of of the late Premjee Jeewan, and on the south by a passage leading to the said cart, and beyond it by the property formerly of said Sagoonabai, widow and now of Narayjee Purshotum and which said property was formerly and is now in the occupation of Narayen Ramsett.
FOURTHLY.—All that undivided moiety or half share in the piece of vacant land which is portion of the said Tarwady cart and which is set apart for passage about 9 feet wide to the said cart situated on the Kalbadavee road, containing by admeasurement 1624 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the Kalbadavee Road on the west by the property of the vendors, on the north by the property of Mistu Premjee Jeewan, and on the south partly by the properties lstly, 2ndly and 3rdly above described, and partly by the property belonging to said Casilal Mithalal.—Dated this 9th day of March, 1885.
HORE, CONROY & BROWN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that VAIDYA ANUNDRAO and RAGHOBA BULWANT POORANDHURAY have contracted to SELL the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims thereto by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to the undersigned in writing at their Office, Apollo Road, Fort, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
All that piece of Government land with the messuage and building standing thereon, situate on the Kalbadavy-road, in the registration subdistrict of Fort in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the west and north by the wadi belonging to Premjee Jeewan, on the east by the property of Nagrinjee Furnbhum, and on the south by the property of the late Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the vendors.—Dated this 9th day of March 1885.
HORE, CONROY, & BROWN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN,
PREPARED under a new process from the flesh and bones of the Domestic Fowls, highly nutritious and sustaining, and an essential article for Invalids suffering from weakness and exhaustion.
Please ask for MADON'S Extract of Chicken only.
Per pot, Re. 1-8.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TAYLOR'S
CORN AND WART DESTROYER
Removes without pain
HARD CORNS! SOFT CORNS!!
INTRACTABLE OLD CORNS!!!
In cases, with full directions for use.
Price As. 12.
Prepared only by
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.
AUCTION SALE of a large and splendid collection of oleographs in handsome gilt frames, large sized handsome pier glasses, genuine Austrian beatwood chairs manufactured by the renowned D. G. Fischel and Soone of Vienna, mechanical fountains, so-sized spray diffusers, fire and burglar proof iron safes and brass bedsteads, sewing machines, Brussels carpets in rolls, &c.
TO-DAY, TUESDAY, and TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 10th and 11th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on account of the concerned at 26, Marine-street, next to Messrs. Crawford & Co.'s auction rooms, the following:—
An invoice of genuine bentwood chairs by D. G. Fischel and Sohn.
New patent floral fountains for drawing-rooms. These are worked by little motor engines, and have large sized glass aquariums suitable for gold-fish,
A few spray producing apparatus.
The above are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 11th March, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Share Bazaar the following:—
By order of Khimjee Hureedass and on account, and risk of Mr. Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday, 5 shares of the Jewraz Baloo Spinning and Weaving Company.
Terms—cash at the time of sale.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, 10th March, 1885.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 5 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yard single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forge in under the management of a thoroughly practical Smith Farrier [illegible]

LATEST ARRIVAL.
BY LAST CHINA MAIL.
VARIOUS JAPANESE and CHINESE CURIOSITIES, viz., Real Satsuma and Porcelain Vases, Jars, Tea sets in different patterns and sizes, gold and silk embroidered folding and Wall Screens, Cushion Covers, Panels Umbrellas, Parasols, Paper and Cotton Folding Screens and Wall Scrolls, Wall Papers, Wall Brackets with and without Bronze Figures, Bronze and Copper inlaid ware, etc, etc, etc.
Some of the articles are very old.
Inspection respectfully invited by
EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR,
12, Meadow-street, Fort.
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

"ROUGH ON RATS"
CLEARS out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Beetles, Insects, Skunks, Chipmunks, Gophers. Druggists,
Coopes, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MENTHOL CONES
CRYSTALLINE JAPANESE ESSENTIAL OIL OF PEPPERMINT.
This preparation is strongly recommended as a local application for Neuralgia and Sciatica. It is also said to give relief in cases of Gout.
One Cone in stoppered glass-bottle.
Price Re. 1-2.

CUBEB AND STRAMMONIUM CIGARETTES.
Strongly recommended for Catarrh, Hay Fever, Asthma, and Bronchial Affections.
In Boxes, As. 12 each.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM
Is an effectual remedy for Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, and most affections of the Chest.
Per Bottle Re. 1.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING
AERATED
WATERS.
THOMSON & TAYLOR solicit attention to the superior quality of the AERATED WATERS manufactured at their establishment.
The Water is subjected to a most perfect system of filtration before use, ensuring their purity and healthfulness.
New and powerful Machines have lately been erected in the Laboratory to charge the waters with gas at a high pressure, rendering them in the highest degree sparkling and agreeable.

	Rs. a.
Soda Water ... ...per dozen	0 12
Tonic Water ... ... ,,	1 0
Seltzer Water ... ... ,,	1 0
Lemonade and Gingerade ... ... ,,	1 0
Ginger Ale ... ... ,,	1 8
Raspberryade ... ... ,,	1 0
Aerated Water ... ... ,,	0 12
Potash Water ... ... ,,	0 12
Lithia Water ... ... ,,	1 8
Vichy Water ... ... ,,	1 4

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are the steadiest, and quietest, most beautifully decorated, and can sew the strongest stitch on any material. For Cash or on Hire.—The Singer Manufacturing Company Church-gate-street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

SEE Messrs. SHROFF BROTHERS' large double column advertisement for new goods of all kinds. Useful and fancy goods provisions and novelties. Prices very cheap.

THE COVENTRY IMPERIAL BICYCLE, Half plated, 50 in., Is designed to meet the wants of those who require a strong and neat machine especially made to withstand rough riding. With lamp and bell and latest Improvements. Rs. 275.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

LOST, from "The Chummery," Mahaluxmi, a BLACK BUCK and DOE DEER.

RIPE STRAWBERRIES can be obtained daily (Sundays excepted) at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

PILSENER and GERMAN PALE ALE, Rs. 5 per doz. bots; Rs. 3-8, half bottles.—CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

WANTED, at once, a smart European LADY as SALESWOMAN in a Jewellery shop Apply to X. Z., care of this paper.

AT BENNETT'S, on Saturday, the 14th instant, very handsome four years old Arab galloway, great speed, recently imported from Arabia

---

TO LET, immediately, a large ground floor BUNGALOW at Chunamkiln-road, No. 18, suitable for a large European family. Apply within.

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These well-known blends stand second to none in regard to quality, and have obtained five Gold Medals for excellence, one of which was awarded at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1884.

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"CONNAUGHT," 10 YEARS OLD.
Rs. 34 per dozen.
Less 12½ per cent., 2 As. in the rupee, for Cash with Order.

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Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 55 0	Rs. 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 43 0	,, ...
Dry Elite	,, 48 0	,, 50 0
First Quality Dry	,, 40 0	,, 42 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	,, 37 0	,, 39 0
Goldlack, extra	,, 42 0	,, 44 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 0	Rs. 19 0
Deidesheimer	,, 17 0	,, 20 0
Forsteimeimer	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Leibfraumilch	,, 22 0	,, 25 0
Steinwein	,, 0 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 26 0	,, ...
Rudesheimer	,, 26 0	,, ...
Marcobrunner	,, 30 0	,, 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 0 0	,, ...
From OTTO PRUMM MAYENCE		
Moselblumchen	Rs. ...	Rs. 16 0
Niersteiner	,, ...	,, 19 0
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From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 19 0	...
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Haut Sauterne	,, 22 0	...
CLARETS.		
From MESSRS H. & C. BALAESQUE, BORDEAUX		
Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Los Cangos	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	,, 24 0	...
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Listrac Medoc	Rs. 13 0	...
Cru de Barreyre	,, 19 0	...
Chateau La Begoroc	,, 24 0	...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. ...
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F. Dessandier & Co.'s "Brandy"	Rs. 22 0	...
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann	,, 25 0	...
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Bon Accord	Rs. 22	...
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BEER.		Per doz. pints.
St. Paul	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4 4
Pilsener Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Lagerbier	,, 5 0	,, ...
Kaiser Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Export Beer	,, 5 8	,, ...
Romford Light Bitter Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
India Pale Ale	,, 5 0	,, 3 8
SUNDRIES.	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	Rs. 36 0	Rs. ...
Finest Kummuel	,, 30 0	,, ...
Italian Vermouth	,, 18 0	,, ...
Do. do. Superior	,, 20 0	,, ...
Do. do. Finest	,, 21 0	,, ...
Real Italian Oil, (Flutes)	,, ...	,, 6 0
Do. do. Pints	,, ...	,, 6 0
Aromatic Magon bitters	,, 14 0	,, ...
Fortuna Calorie Punsch	,, 15 0	,, ...
Cherry Cordial	,, 15 0	,, ...
		Per Doz.
Fortuna Taffel Akvavi		Rs. 15 0
Fortuna Koruman Breaudevin		,, 15 0
Finest Copenhagen Kummel		,, 20 0
Old St. Croix Rum		,, 20 0
Finest St. Croix Rum		,, 22 0
Swiss condensed milk, in bottles		,, 4 0
Do. do. do., tins, First Swiss Brand.		,, 5 0
Do. do. do. ,, Baby ,,		,, 5 0

1 SERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, EGETABLES, &c.			Nett Cash.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	Rs. a. 1 3	
Do. do.	per ½ lb. tin	0 10½	
Do. Prime Preserved	per 1 lb. tin	1 0	
Do. do.	per 2 lb. tin	2 0	
From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GOTHA.			
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled per large tin. Per small tin Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...	
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, ...	
Cervalatwurst (Brain Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, ...	
Asparagus	,, 2 8	,, ...	
Cut Asparagus in Water	,, 1 6	,, 0 12	
White Pickled Cabbage	,, ...	,, ...	

DECCAN PAPER MILLS COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on 27th ultimo, at the company's office at Poona, Sardar Rao Bahadur Wisiasangam Moodliar presiding.

Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Padumjee, on behalf of the directors, informed the gentlemen present that the whole of the registered capital of the company, viz., Rs. 4,00,000, having been taken up, and applications amounting to Rs. 25,000 having been received in excess, the directors, as indicated in para. 17 of their prospectus and provided for in the articles of association of the company, wished to place before them a proposition to increase the capital to five lakhs, which would enable the directors to order out larger machinery. As the working expenses would remain nearly the same, the measure, if adopted, was expected to cause economy in the cost of production.

The following resolution was then proposed by Rao Bahadur Narayanbhai Dandekar, seconded by Rao Saheb Moodukrishna Wassoodeva Moodliar, and was carried unanimously :—"That in pursuance of the provisions made in section 5 of the memorandum and sections 4 and 6 of the articles of association of the Deccan Paper Mills Company, Limited, the registered capital of the company, viz. Rs. 4,00,000, be and is hereby increased to Rs. 5,00,000 ; and that this increase of the capital by one lakh of rupees be effected by the issue of two hundred new shares of Rs. 500 each, subject to the regulations and provisions of the memorandum and articles of association of the company in the same manner as the originally registered capital is. Further, that these new 200 shares amounting to one lakh of rupees need not be offered to the present members as preference shares, but be left to be allotted to members or others by the directors as they may deem fit."

The usual vote of thanks to the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

THE SUIT AGAINST SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY.

THE suit in which Jugmohundas Munguldas, the youngest son of Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Kt., C.S.I., claims a partition of the ancestral property alleged to be in the hands of his father, was further proceeded with yesterday before Mr. Justice Scott, at the High Court.

The Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Inverarity, and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, represented Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy.

The first witness examined yesterday by Mr. Latham on the question of custom was Bhaichand Amuluk, a Dosa Shrimali Banya of Morvee, who described himself as one of the shettias of his caste. He said that he had himself made partitions in seven or eight cases during the lifetime of the father. He had obtained his share from his father, and produced a writing in support of the statement. Witness also gave a number of other instances.

In his cross-examination, witness said as to certain cases he had mentioned, that he knew nothing more about them than that the sons had separated, but could not say whether the partitions had been made with or without the consent of their fathers. Witness earned from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 a year as a cotton-broker. Two of his own sons had separated from him, and he had given them some of the property in his hands. The separation had taken place with the free will of the father. The sons did not get their full shares.

Another witness who gave evidence for the plaintiff was a Dosa Shrimali Shrawak of Ahmedabad named Mugunlal Dhurumchand. He, with his two brothers, had separated, owing to domestic quarrels, and had compelled the father to give them their respective shares. When there was a quarrel among females, it extended eventually to the males.

After some more witnesses had been examined, the court adjourned.

THE STRANDING OF THE S.S. PHAROS.

THE special Marine Court of Inquiry investigating the circumstances of the stranding of the Pharos re-assembled yesterday at the Police Court. The court consisted of Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate ; Lieutenant Bawden, of H. M. S. Osprey ; and Captain Shaw, of the s.s. Inflexible, assisted by Captain Kenneth Macaulay, marine surveyor, and Captain Saunders, of the s.s. Inchgarvie.

Mr. Frere, of the firm of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, acting solicitor to Government, conducted the inquiry ; and Mr. Lynch, of the firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the captain.

Mr. Lynch said he had two witnesses to call for the defence. They would speak as to the courses steered by Captain Cooper, and that they would have steered the same courses themselves.

He called Captain Murray, who said.—I command the s. s. River Indus. I have been in command of steamers for the last five years. I see the course on this chart (produced) which Captain Cooper steered on the night of January 28 last. The courses steered were perfectly safe ones. The ship would not go ashore on these courses unless there had been an unusual set. I think the points he has allowed were sufficient. When I came down this part of the Red Sea on the 10th of February, I experienced an unusual set to the westward. During the last month, I am informed, three other steamers besides my own met with an unusual set in that part of the Red Sea : the steamers Chusan, Accomac, and Pharos.

To the court.—I would steer two courses (witness then proceeded to give the courses) down the Red Sea past Mocha—the courses Captain Cooper believed he was taking. I should expect the current to set to the north-west and strike the ship over to the westward. The more the ship set to the westward of the sea the more this current would take her to the westward. I am only judging from the contour of the land, and what I should expect. Judging from the chart, I think there is less danger on the Arabia side, and would always keep that side in going down the Red Sea in the night towards Perim. I usually use my eyes as a guide. I always keep close to Mocha. I go about eight miles off. I never trust to the compasses solely, as they are attracted by the mountains in the vicinity of Babel-Mandeb.

Captain George Veale, examined by Mr. Lynch, said.—I am master of the s.s. Aspatria. I have been 11 years in command of steamers and 18 years at sea. I see the courses run by Captain Cooper laid down in this chart. I should think they were proper and safe courses to have steered in that part of the Red Sea. On my last voyage down, about the 21st of February, I found very little current till near Perim ; it was setting to the north-west. I had the pleasure of going with Captain Cooper as passenger from Malta to Liverpool last October twelvemonth. I found him very attentive to his navigation, and strict with his officers.

Mr. Lynch then addressed the court at some length. He said his remarks would tend to convince the court that the charges it had framed were not sustained by the evidence, or with sufficient certainty to justify the conviction of his client. Of course it was apparent that there were grounds for framing the charges, but it did not follow that the court would convict his client on them or either of them. On the question of the log he thought the court was satisfied that there were standing orders on the ship that the log should be hove every two hours. This was proved by witnesses whom he was justified in calling unwilling witnesses, and who were not disposed to say anything in favour of his client. He submitted the court would not hold his client responsible because his orders were not carried out. It would be an impossibility for a commander to see for himself every two hours that the log is hove as he directs. Unless in the various relations of life trust is extended by us to those who are our subordinates, and to those who have to carry out orders, there must practically be an end to all proper management of business. He submitted the captain could not be expected to have examined the quartermasters and others to know whether the log had been hove as had been directed. If the court met him in that view it followed, he thought, that the charge at once collapsed. Unless he misread the charge his client was accused of not having done the very thing which it appeared he did do. He was charged with not having anticipated the probability of a westerly current at a certain point, whereas it appeared that he had not only anticipated it, but had made allowances for it. He thought that taking that into consideration they would acquit his client on that charge. He drew the court's attention to the circumstances of the stranding of the vessel. He referred to the incident of the boat. He went on to say that the damage caused to the ship was sustained by her going on the reef the second time. If it had not been for the incident of the boat she would have cleared the reef without any damage, and then this inquiry would never have been held. There would have been no cause for it. He asked the court to consider what it was that had brought this trouble on his client. It was in his desire to save the lives of the people in the boat that he backed the ship, and put her on the reef again. In other words, his present trouble was entirely owing to the humanity which he then displayed. This he (Mr. Lynch) thought was a consideration sufficient to justify the court in exonerating his client from blame. He referred to the stranding of the Accomac, which had been fortunate enough to get off without any damage. He was told no inquiry had been held on her. He was at an utter loss to understand why in one case a ship strands and no inquiry is held, and why in another when a ship strands under like circumstances an inquiry is held. He was justified in asking why.

Mr. Cooper remarked that the courts of inquiry were directed by Government.

Mr. Lynch said that he was aware of that circumstance. He hoped it was not thought that he was assuming to reproach the court for an inquiry not having been held in the other case. He only put it to the court. He had asked the reason, and had been told it was on account of no damage having been sustained. The fact that the Accomac client's were so near to the spot where his in favour stranded raised a strong presumption Pharos was the theory that the stranding of the which his case to an unusual westerly current, provide against could not have been expected to stranding of the Mr. Lynch then referred to the reef Gareeb light, S. Euphrates about fifteen miles he said, because time. He referred to the accident, the stranding of circumstances connected with gently appointed had vessel, which was magnificence and care could by device and appliance that vessel, and which had been navigated by men of great experience and skill, was very similar to the accident to her humble sister, the Pharos. This showed that accidents would happen to the best regulated ships. He concluded his remarks by drawing the attention of the court to the conduct of the captain, and his unfortunate experiences with his crew.

Mr. Cooper intimated that the judgment of the court would be delivered on Wednesday, at 2-30 p.m.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 20TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Carthage, Captain G. N. Hector, arrived in Bombay harbour at 4 o'clock yesterday evening, with the overland mails of the 20th February. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Miss Sconce	
Mr H B James	Genl W G and Mrs Gott
Col H M Wemyss	Mr Oldham
Lieut and Mrs Spilsbury	Mr Langton
Mr and Mrs Alexander	Dr A S Faulkner
Mr G Spacks	Mr Payne
Mrs Spirot	Mr Ertel
Miss Thorp	Mr J L Kerstin
Mr Kingsnott	Mrs Home
Lieut Col W A Lawrence	Miss Hart
Mrs Lawrence and infant	Mr Hilton
Major A C B Lawrence,	Mrs Priest
Mrs Lawrence	Mr Hannen.
Mrs Reay, child and 2 infants	

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Major and Mrs Maltby.

FROM VENICE.—Mr R S Campbell.

FROM BRINDISI.

Major Smyth	Mr Newman
Col E M Cherry	Mr Links
Mr Blandford	Mr Jas Webster
Mr C P Clarke	Surg Hancock
Mr Donaldson	Mr Wakefield
Mr Cowen	Mr G Hight
Mr R Williamson	Surg Johnson, R N.

FROM SUEZ.

Mr B Dunkerley.	Mrs and Miss Paul and two children.
Mrs Briggs	
Hon G C Paul	Miss Violette
Capt Money	Mr Valetta.

FROM ADEN.—Mr and Mrs Duncan.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 14TH TO 20TH FEBRUARY INCLUSIVE.)

The Queen arrived at Windsor Castle yesterday.

The Prince of Wales returned to London yesterday from Cannes.

A Cabinet Council was held on Monday, at which all the Ministers were present, except Earl Spencer.

The new Cabinet Ministers, Lord Rosebery and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, were present for the first time. Another Council was held on Tuesday.

The session of Parliament was resumed last night.

In the House of Lords Earl Granville made a statement to the effect that the Soudan expedition had for its object the relief of General Gordon and the creation of some form of government, and that the efforts of the Government were now directed towards the latter object. Lord Salisbury intimated that a very clear explanation of the Government's policy would be insisted upon by Parliament.

In the House of Commons Sir S. Northcote gave notice of a vote of censure on the Government for their Egyptian policy. Mr. Gladstone deferred until to-day giving any decided answer to the application for an immediate discussion. Subsequently Mr. Gladstone made a statement with respect to affairs in Egypt and the campaign in the Soudan similar to that of Earl Granville in the other House. The Redistribution of Seats Bill passed *pro formâ* into Committee, and a Bill relating to water companies' charges was read a second time after some discussion.

Both Houses rose at an early hour.

Colonel Kingscote, M.P., has been appointed a Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and his seat for West Gloucestershire has therefore been vacated. A new writ for the election of his successor was moved last night in the House of Commons.

In reply to a deputation from Ulster Sir S. Northcote expressed a belief that the working of the proposed Redistribution of Seats Bill would not be so prejudicial to the loyal party in Ireland as was supposed.

A demonstration of the "unemployed of London," numbering some 3,000 or 4,000 persons, was held on Monday on the Thames Embankment, and subsequently a deputation had an interview with Mr. G. W. Russell, M.P., Secretary of the local Government Board, who stated that the Government had no power to order local authorities to undertake public works. A resolution was passed by the assemblage, on hearing the reply of Mr. Russell, that the refusal of the Government to institute public works rendered them responsible for the deaths of those who may die of starvation in consequence.

The Government has decided on the construction of a railway from Suakim to Berber, and a contract for the works has been taken by Messrs. Lucas and Aird.

The officers and men of many volunteer regiments, both in London and the provinces, have offered their services for garrison duty should there be any occasion for it.

Offers of contingents for service in the Soudan have been made to the British Government from all the Australian colonies and from Canada. A Patriotic Fund has been opened at Sydney in which numerous and munificent contributions have been already made.

The Earl of Northesk and the Earl of Orkney were elected as Scottish representative peers on Tuesday.

The Rev. Dr. Butler, Head Master of Harrow School, has been appointed Dean of Gloucester.

Lord Deas has resigned his office as a Judge of the Scottish Court of Session.

Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., replying to a correspondent who urged the inutility of further warfare in the Soudan, said that the policy of running away from the fanatical leader who occupied Khartoum would not advance the cause of peace or prevent further bloodshed.

Mr. Cowen, M.P., addressed his constituents at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Saturday and severely blamed the Government for their half-hearted conduct of Egyptian affairs.

Viscount Avonmore, Captain in the 1st Hampshire Regiment, has died of enteric fever in the camp at Kirbekan, in the Soudan.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Worsley, Master of Downing College, Cambridge, died on Monday, aged 87.

The two men, Cunningham and Burton, charged with causing the dynamite explosion at the Tower of London, were further examined at Bow-street Police-court on Monday, and, after some additional evidence to connect them with the crime, the case was again adjourned.

The Marquis of Ripon, speaking at a dinner given in his honour by the Liverpool Reform Club on Tuesday, recommended confidence in the Government, and deprecated a war of vengeance in the Soudan and any idea of annexation in Egypt.

A meeting was held on Monday, at the Cannon-street Hotel, to protest against the reduction of the representation of the City of London to two members, and it was resolved to request Mr. Gladstone to receive a deputation on the subject.

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The special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Abu Kru sends the following despatch, dated February 12 :—

General Gordon's trusted messenger, George, a well-known Khartoum Greek merchant, who for months past has been entrusted with all letters passing from or to the besieged, and who has been living on board one of the steamers sent here, states that nearly all the native stories agree that General Gordon, on learning that he was betrayed, made a rush for the magazine in the Catholic mission building. Finding that the enemy were actually in possession of that building by the treachery of Faragh, General Gordon returned to Government House, and was killed while trying to re-enter it. Some say that he was shot ; others that he was stabbed.

"The Mahdi's people were admitted to Khartoum at ten o'clock on the night of January 26.

"George adds that the rebels massacred all the white people, men, women, and children, throwing the bodies in the Nile, many of which, he and others saw whilst with Sir Charles Wilson's party.

"The families of all the men on board General Gordon's steamers were also murdered.

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The following letter has been received from Sir H. W. Gordon, in answer to a resolution sent by the Greenwich Conservative Association, on the 12th inst. :—

63, Elm Park-road, Chelsea, S. W., Feb. 14.

Dear Sir,—On the part of my sisters and of myself, I have to thank the Greenwich Conservative Association for the very kind resolution of the 12th inst., conveying their condolence and sympathy upon the occasion of the death of my brother, Major-General Gordon. I must be excused making any remarks upon his character-istics. Others must judge of those, but I cannot help observing that our grief has been much enhanced by the fact that General Gordon has been for many months subjected to anxiety beyond human belief in endeavouring, at any personal sacrifice, to save the lives of the nobles and community in Khartoum. In this, his whole aim, he failed, and he and his faithful followers have, through internal treachery, been massacred by the Soudanese, the very people of whom General Gordon the garrison of 4,000 men was thus raised to 7,000 men. Would it not have been known that the efforts of the Government were now directed towards the latter object. Lord Salisbury intimated that a very clear explanation of the Government's policy would be insisted upon by Parliament.

In the House of Commons Sir S. Northcote gave notice of a vote of censure on the Government for their Egyptian policy. Mr. Gladstone deferred until to-day giving any decided answer to the application for an immediate discussion. Subsequently Mr. Gladstone made a statement with respect to affairs in Egypt and the campaign in the Soudan similar to that of Earl Granville in the other House. The Redistribution of Seats Bill passed *pro formâ* into Committee, and a Bill relating to water companies' charges was read a second time after some discussion.

Both Houses rose at an early hour.

Colonel Kingscote, M.P., has been appointed a Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and his seat for West Gloucestershire has therefore been vacated. A new writ for the election of his successor was moved last night in the House of Commons.

In reply to a deputation from Ulster Sir S. Northcote expressed a belief that the working of the proposed Redistribution of Seats Bill would not be so prejudicial to the loyal party in Ireland as was supposed.

A demonstration of the "unemployed of London," numbering some 3,000 or 4,000 persons, was held on Monday on the Thames Embankment, and subsequently a deputation had an interview with Mr. G. W. Russell, M.P., Secretary of the local Government Board, who stated that the Government had no power to order local authorities to undertake public works. A resolution was passed by the assemblage, on hearing the reply of Mr. Russell, that the refusal of the Government to institute public works rendered them responsible for the deaths of those who may die of starvation in consequence.

The Government has decided on the construction of a railway from Suakim to Berber, and a contract for the works has been taken by Messrs. Lucas and Aird.

The officers and men of many volunteer regiments, both in London and the provinces, have offered their services for garrison duty should there be any occasion for it.

Offers of contingents for service in the Soudan have been made to the British Government from all the Australian colonies and from Canada. A Patriotic Fund has been opened at Sydney in which numerous and munificent contributions have been already made.

The Earl of Northesk and the Earl of Orkney were elected as Scottish representative peers on Tuesday.

The Rev. Dr. Butler, Head Master of Harrow School, has been appointed Dean of Gloucester.

Lord Deas has resigned his office as a Judge of the Scottish Court of Session.

Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., replying to a correspondent who urged the inutility of further warfare in the Soudan, said that the policy of running away from the fanatical leader who occupied Khartoum would not advance the cause of peace or prevent further bloodshed.

Mr. Cowen, M.P., addressed his constituents at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Saturday and severely blamed the Government for their half-hearted conduct of Egyptian affairs.

Viscount Avonmore, Captain in the 1st Hampshire Regiment, has died of enteric fever in the camp at Kirbekan, in the Soudan.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Worsley, Master of Downing College, Cambridge, died on Monday, aged 87.

The two men, Cunningham and Burton, charged with causing the dynamite explosion at the Tower of London, were further examined at Bow-street Police-court on Monday, and, after some additional evidence to connect them with the crime, the case was again adjourned.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 9.

THERE is nothing in the commercial telegrams from home beyond what we have already noticed in our Saturday's report, but the political messages received this afternoon are again more warlike in tone. The feeling here in commercial circles still is that hostilities with Russia will be avoided, at the same time the gravity of the situation is distinctly recognised, and business is affected accordingly. Securities and shares of all kinds are declining in value and may possibly be worse, to-morrow on learning the effect which to-day's news has had on the London Stock Exchange.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H O.	Dec.	Rs.	4,51 555
Do do, branches	Inc.	,,	1,42,677
Other Deposits	Dec.	,,	9,61,807
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	48,282
Loans	Inc.	,,	2,18,510
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	1,95,607
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	,,	85,308
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	11.51,865

This return justifies the action of the directors in raising their rates of discount 1 per cent. last Wednesday, but is not, we should say, likely to lead to any further rise at present, the position of the Bank being still very strong, the following being a comparison with the corresponding date last year :—

	1885	1884
Cash Balance	118 lakhs.	84 lakhs.
Government Securities	48 ,,	24 ,,
Public Deposits	48 ,,	49 ,,
Others Deposits	201 ,,	138 ,,
Cash Credits	20 ,,	22 ,,
Loans	40 ,,	61 ,,
Bills Discounted	147 ,,	136 ,,

EXCHANGE.—The business in sterling is still very small for such an advanced period of the season and the tone of the market may be called a shade easier if anything. For the mail there are buyers of 3 months' Credits at 1s. 7 3-16d., but for all the month 1-32d. higher is asked. The banks are all sellers at our quoted rates, but not pressing. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do Telegraphic	1s. 6 13-16d.	,,
Do three months' sight	1s. 7 1-16d.	,,
Credits, ,, ,,	1s. 7 3-16d.	,,
Francs	2·03	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened very firm and on the strength of an improvement of ½ per cent. reported from Calcutta Fours were advanced to Rs. 96¼. The adverse political advices from London, however—which it is worthy of note were known in the bazaar some time before the newspaper extras came out—caused an immediate relapse to Rs. 95⅝ for cash and Rs. 95⅝ for delivery which we should call closing quotations. For Four-and-a-half we quote Rs. 99 nominal.

SHARES.—For Spinning and Weaving Companies the depression continues very marked and our quotations exhibit a general decline of Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per share. Very little business has been done at the fall as buyers have no inducement to come forward in the existing position of the industry, and the only wonder is that shares are so firmly held. Bank of Bombays are Rs. 2½ lower. Press companies are weak, Mofussils and New Indian being Rs. 2½, Prince of Wales and Bombay Rs. 5 lower. Port Cannings are down to Rs. 310. Bombay-Burmah Trading are Rs. 50 lower at Rs. 3,900. Kemp and Co., Limitted, have receded to Rs. 312.

COTTON to-day has not shown any increased animation. On the contrary the absence of business is as noticeable as ever, although prices are well maintained. Crop accounts here do not improve, nor do receipts increase the half week ending to-day only showing a total of 18,000 bales. Broach is beginning to come in as also are some small parcels of Mowa-Bhownugger, but of none of those varieties will supplies be large until April, and already natives begin to act in anticipation of a pinch for this month's deliveries of Broach.

WHEAT is practically unchanged. Prices remain the same and the demand continues sluggish.

SEEDS are quiet at previous values.

FREIGHTS remain quiet, but very steady. The Pharos (s.s.) and Clan McLean (s.s.) have both been fixed for Antwerp at 26s. 3d. for measurement this month's loading. Current quotations are :—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool	27s. 6d.	28s. 3d. to 28s.
Open Charter	26s. 3d.	26s. 3d.
Havre		27s. 6d.
Antwerp	26s. 3d	26s. 3d.
Marseilles	32s. 6d.	
Trieste-Venice	33s. 9d.	35s. to 37s. 6d.

COALS are in the same position with buyers of Cardiff and Davison's at Rs. 15, but few if any sellers.

PIECE-GOODS exhibit no new feature of interest. The demand is slack and prices about the same.

"EUREKA" SPECTACLES.

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INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION will be held on WEDNESDAY, 11th March, 1885. at half-past five o'clock p.m. in the Boys' School. His Excellency Sir JAMES FERGUSSON, Bart. K.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., will preside.

BUSINESS :

To receive the Report of the Committee, and the Audited Accounts for 1884.

To declare the election of Members of Committee for the ensuing year.

The proceeding will be followed by a Distribution of Prizes to the Children.

Friends and supporters of the Institution are invited to attend.

CHAS. GILDER,
Secretary.

N.B.—A Sale of Fancy Articles, partly of the children's own work, will be held in the Girls' School, immediately after the Meeting.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
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No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
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No. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the ombay General Post Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

KITCHING—February 11, at Walmer, Kent, the wife of Captain C. W. R. Kitching, Royal Marines L. I., of a daughter.

SASSE—February 14, at 62, Abingdon-villas, Kensington, W., the wife of Frederick Charles Sasse, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CARTER—BEAUMONT—February 12, at Chudleigh, Devon, by the Rev. Walter Moyle, M. A. (cousin of the bride), assisted by the Rev. Theophilus Bennett, M. A., S. E. Carter, Esq., M. D., London, to Edith Cecilia, youngest daughter of the late Colonel William Beaumont, of H. M.'s Indian Army, and of Fairfield, Chudleigh, Devon.

CROSBIE—MANNERS—February 11, at St. Mary's Barnes, by the Rev. G. Storey, Adolphe Crosbie, of Notting-hill, son of the late William Adolphus Crosbie, Esq., to Blanche, youngest daughter of Captain Frederick Erskine Manners, R.M.L.N., of Barnes.

HAWTREY—LOBB—February 11, at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, by the Hon. and Rev. Edward Carr Glyn, the Vicar, assisted by the Rev. John William Hawtrey, of St. Michael's Westgate-on-Sea (father of the bridegroom), John Purvis Hawtrey, to Mary Harriot, widow of the late H. Graham Lobb, and daughter of the late Major George Richard Siddons, 1st Bengal Light Cavalry.

McCALL—TAYLOR—February 7, at St. Mary's Parish Church, by the Rev. Canon Erskine Clarke, M. A., Vicar of Battersea, Thomas Shaw Caldwell McCall, eldest son of James McCall, of Racks, Dumfries, N. B., to Amelia Matilda, only daughter of the late Major J. E. Taylor, 18th Regiment Bombay N. I.

RUSSELL—BOOTH—February 12, at Walcot Parish Church, Bath, by the Rev. W. Bulmer, assisted by the Rev. C. H. Minchin, Charles Edward Mackintosh Russell, Forest Department, Mysore, India, eldest son of A. E. Russell, Esq., late R. C. S., to Kathinka Wilhelmina, only surviving child of the late Rev. George Ayscough Booth, M. A.

DEATHS.

CORFE—February 12, at Grove Court, Sittingbourne, Herbert Henderson Corfe, youngest son of the late Rev. A. T. Corfe, Rector of Stocken, Wilts, aged 35.

FINLAY—February 8, at 2, Cambridge-terrace, Scarborough, Alexander Henry Finlay, late of the H.E.I.C.S. aged 83.

LARKINS—February 8, at Silverhill Lodge, Hollington, Sussex, Colonel Robertson Larkins, formerly H. M.'s Indian Army, 49th Bengal N.I., and late 29th Punjab Infantry, aged 63.

MACKENZIE—February 13, at Creich, Sutherlandshire, Jane, widow of Captain Mackenzie, 25th and 40th Regiments, and daughter of the late Captain Mackey John Scobie, H.E.I.C.S.

NEVILL—February 10, at Davos Platz, Geoffrey Nevill, late of Calcutta.

OAKES—February 5, on board s.s. City of Khios, Mary Anne, wife of John Oakes, of Calcutta.

PEREIRA—February 3, at his residence, Marybourne, Bournemouth, after a long and painful illness, Colonel Charles Lopes Pereira, late of H. M.'s Madras Staff Corps, aged 55.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

GOULD—MacCARTIE—March 9, at St. Paul's, Poona, A. P. Gould, Bombay, to Isabella, daughter of Justin MacCartie, Carrignavar, Co. Cork.

DEATHS.

FAULDS—March 7, at Poona, Annie Margaret (Maggie) eldest daughter of John and Annie Faulds, aged 8 years and 1 month. Deeply regretted.

STEWART—March 5, at Poona, Alexander Graham Stewart, son of Surgeon A. K. Stewart, Poona Horse, aged 20 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1885.

THE Afghan frontier question has to-day reached a crisis of acute and unquestionable gravity. The telegrams which reached us from London yesterday cruelly dispel the more hopeful anticipations which were raised on Saturday by the assurance in the *Daily News* that a peaceful solution of the difficulty was looked for. It is now a military as well as a political crisis which England has to face. Russian troops, we learnt last night, are moving southwards from the Caspian ; or rather south-eastward, for it must be assumed that having a railway on this side of the Caspian beyond Kizil Arvat the Russians are making use of that line of communication for the reinforcement of their army in Asia. A few hours before this information reached us there came the scarcely less important tidings that the British Government had demanded the withdrawal of the Russian troops beyond the Afghan frontier, and that, according to the *Daily News*, although negotiations were still going on the position of affairs was critical. Lastly, it is affirmed, not as a rumour, but with all the confidence of authenticity, that Turkey has offered England an offensive and defensive alliance against Russia. It would be scarcely possible for twenty-four hours to yield a succession of reports so abundantly charged with gravity. The time, indeed, has come which was foreseen three weeks ago by General Sir Edward Hamley, when, mildly deprecating the apparently exclusive interest which the public at home were attaching to affairs in the Soudan, he wrote, "Circumstances may easily arise which will throw the Nile expedition into the shade." These circumstances have arisen more quickly perhaps than that shrewd and accomplished strategist expected. The Nile expedition, provided always that the safety of our soldiers in the Soudan be assumed, may almost be left to take care of itself, so urgent and emergent are the claims which affairs north of the Paropamissus now make upon the interest, perhaps upon the resources of the nation, and the resolution and capacity of its rulers. We are apparently face to face with what has for years past seemed a remote, but still a very real, contingency—with that war for the safety of our frontier to which the persistent advance of Russia has invited the attention of every soldier in India. We have become too familiar with the possibility to shink from it now that it has become a probability—we have been too deliberate in our examination of its chances, of our responsibilities in connection with it, and of the demands which it must make upon our resources to be panic-stricken even at the tidings that a Power whom we have almost begun to speak of as our enemy is on his way to our gates, and at the prospect that before many weeks have passed we may have crossed swords with him.

That is an issue which we shall be glad to avoid, but it is for Russia rather than for us to say if the crisis shall have that or an easier outcome. We are bound to say that the chances of a peaceful solution of the problem are to-day infinitely and almost imperceptibly small. It does not appear when the troops of whose movement to the south-east from the Caspian the news comes to-day were despatched. They are apparently drawn from the Army of the Caucasus, that great depôt for the Cis-caspian forces which seems to exist for little besides the great purpose of keeping up the supply of Russian troops in Central Asia. Nothing is said as to the strength of the reinforcements ; little is positively known as to the strength of the forces that they have been despatched to augment. But according to the most recent estimates, based upon news-letters from Samarcand, and adopted as the best available by military authorities in India, the Russian forces in Turkistan and Akkal number eighty thousand men. This by no means implies that eighty thousand men are available for an immediate, or even an early, advance upon the Afghan frontier. At least fifteen thousand of the eighty thousand are posted along the frontier of China. Large deductions, too, must be made for the normal military necessities of the vast territory in Central Asia in which the peace that prevails is a "Russian peace." And then there are long lines of communication to keep up with Krasnovodsk—lines running through territory across which five years only ago the Russians had to fight their way league by league. We need not conjure up, therefore, any alarming vision of a rapid descent of eighty thousand Russians upon the Afghan frontier. Vast though the undertaking will be, and great our difficulties, the disadvantages against which Russia would have to contend at this time are very considerable, and we may yet find that the consciousness of them will deter her from pushing the quarrel to an extreme. Our own position is in many respects decidedly advantageous. We have clearly not been taken by surprise. The presence of Sir Peter Lumsden in the neighbourhood of the disputed territory for months past has given us information of the most valuable kind ; but it has given us what is much more valuable—an influence over the Afghans which we can turn to the best account. Many estimates have been formed of the fighting strength of the Afghan ; but the estimate of an eminent authority that twenty thousand well-armed men, with splendid fighting qualities, could be at once brought into requisition is more likely to be under the mark than over it. And if Turkey can be got to co-operate with us seriously and on a large scale Russia will be hampered in her operations to an extent upon which she can scarcely have calculated. Our war with her would in that case be not merely on the Afghan frontier, but on the Armenian frontier as well, possibly in the Caucasus, the feeding ground of the army with which she would be attacking us in Asia. It has, indeed, been calculated that in such an event the defence of her frontier adjoining European and Asiatic Turkey would detain not fewer than three hundred thousand men. An Anglo-Turkish alliance, though it would have disadvantages which Mr. Gladstone is of all men the least likely to underrate, is not lightly to be set aside.

The position the English Delimitation Commission have taken up should not be lost sight of in the presence of the exciting news of the last twenty-four hours. Sir Peter Lumsden is now at Zurabad, a place on the Hari Rud, immediately within the Persian frontier. Thus the Commissioners have rapidly crossed the province of Badghiz from Bala Murghab, and though they are now in the Shahi dominions, they interpose between Pul-i-Khatun and Zulfikar, two places at which the Russians have already appeared. If indeed there are still any Cossacks at Zulfikar Sir Peter Lumsden is now only fifteen miles from a Russian detachment. This movement to Zurabad takes the Commission nearly twice as far from Herat as it was when at Gurlin, so that there is nothing at present to encourage the belief that Sir Peter Lumsden intends to put himself at the head of the large Afghan garrison in Herat in order to organize its defence. But he is now much nearer Meshed than he has lately been ; in other words, his march to the Hari Rud has brought him within easy reach of telegraphic communication with London—a point of no small advantage at this stage. But there is still one piece of information which is wanting to enable us adequately and accurately to realise the situation. What is the "Afghan frontier" behind which the Russian Government have been summoned to withdraw their troops ? Is it the line which rests at its western end upon Sarakhs, or does it run further south, embracing Pul-i-Khatun and the territory of the Salor Turkomans ? Until we know that we shall not know whether the answer of the British Government to the pretensions of Russia has been an emphatic *non possumus*, or whether even in their more peremptory notifications a loop-hole for compromise is left. Apparently the Ministry have set themselves against the idea that the matter is one for arrangement, and if that is so we believe they will be cordially supported by public opinion in India and at home. This is not a crisis at which any one will ask whether the effort which we may be called on to make will be worth the making. That question, which it was necessary to ask a month ago, when people were eagerly urging that the strength and substance of the Empire should be expended in a mere war of retaliation in the Soudan, need never stand in the way of a strong and resolute frontier policy for India. The nation has only to be shown that the last limits of prudent concession have been reached—that the safety of the Empire demands that the struggle shall be made—and the response will be hearty, and general, and sustaining.

SEEDPORE, a small town in the Gaekwar's territory, would be a more pleasant place to live in than it is if Borahs and Hindus loved each other a little more than they do. The feud between the two communities is of long standing, but it was greatly embittered during the Holi festival last year, when the Hindus, despite every protest, insisted upon marching through the Borah quarter of the town as well as their own. This was not neighbourly, but then the Hindus were able to find an excuse. Cholera, they pleaded, was in the air, and the powers could be propitiated only by marching through the whole city—Borah quarter no less than Hindu quarter. The explanation, whatever may be wanting in it, was good enough to keep up the feud. The Holi procession, with all its indecorous eccentricities, moved on to the entrance of the Borah quarter, where it was received with determined hostility, and the first result was a free fight, or something like it ; the second result was the arrest of a number of the Borahs who had made an onslaught upon the procession, and their trial and conviction in the Gaekwar's court. But the affair did not end there. The incident appealed powerfully to the caste feeling of the Borahs of Bombay and elsewhere, and influential representations were made to the Baroda authorities to remit punishments which had been imposed upon men who, if they were guilty of an offence, had committed it under great provocation. This appeal answered its purpose, but since the Holi festival comes once a year and the mutual hatred of the two communities is a good deal more than skin-deep, it had only a temporary and partial effect. When the festival recurred at the end of the week before last, the Hindus re-asserted their intention to perambulate the Borah quarter as well as their own, and the Borahs re-asserted their determination not to allow them. The Gaekwar's Government, with commendable vigilance, and with a very practical mindfulness of last year's difficulties, took precautions for the maintenance of order, but even the presence of two hundred sepoys did not avail. Seedpore was again in arms, blows fell thick and fast, and once more the tribunals have had to adjudicate. If the quarrel could be brought to an end by the punishment of the disputants there might even now be peace in Seedpore. But although the state of things that exists there just now is not war it certainly is not peace. If a town in Ireland instead of a town in Baroda were in question, its condition would be best indicated by saying that the Hindus have boycotted the Borahs. For there might be a wall sky-high between the two communities for any dealings that there are between one and the other. And as the Hindus outnumber the Borahs in the proportion of at least ten to one there is no need to say which community is getting the worst of the conflict. It has not yet come to starving out amongst the Borahs, but their Hindu neighbours will neither sell to them nor buy of them, and if this does not entail the ruin of any of them it must at least cause them grave inconvenience. How is peace to be made to reign once more in Seedpore ? If the Gaekwar has amongst his counsellors any one with tact enough to bring together the opposing factions, there would be some hope. But the quarrel did not begin yesterday, and we can scarcely hope that it will end to-morrow.

THE Corporation, at a meeting yesterday, approved and accepted the report of the committee appointed for the consideration and selection of the design for the new Municipal Offices and Hall. The committee adhered to the opinion first arrived at in concurrence with the Municipal Commissioner and a committee of experts, that the design "Queen-Empress," believed to be by Mr. Chisholm of Madras, deserved the first prize, and that "Audaces fortuna juvat" deserved the second ; while none of the other designs fulfilled the conditions, and the third prize would not be awarded to any of them. With regard to the question of carrying out the intention of erecting Municipal Offices and a Municipal Hall, the difficulty arises that while the designs are within the estimated sum of about five lakhs according to the schedule of rates given to the competitors by the Municipal officers, the experts consulted by the committee declared that no ornamental building of the class proposed was ever built in Bombay at the cost set down, and that an enhancement of fifty per cent. must be regarded as certain. The Municipal engineers, who prepared the schedule of rates, maintain, however, that they have not under-estimated the cost of materials, and they are able to show that at least one contractor has recently taken a contract at rates lower than those set forth in the schedule. It was suggested by the Municipal Commissioner that, with a view to arrive at a safe conclusion on this point, he should get into communication with the author of the design "Queen-Empress," whose opinion could be ascertained as to the probable cost of the buildings, and whether any modifications might be possible. A motion to this effect, and approving and accepting the report, proposed by Mr. Geary, was carried unanimously. Dr. Blaney in the course of the discussion said that he had found there was a great deal of dissatisfaction amongst the rate-payers, because while the needs of the officials and their clerks were being provided for, the requirements of the citizens, who paid for it all, were in danger of being overlooked. Their thoughts were set upon a hall of their own, in which they could assemble without asking the Government or any one for permission—a permission which had been more than once refused in the case of the Town Hall, and might be refused again. The Municipal Hall which was included in the present design would only seat some three hundred or three hundred and fifty persons, and that was not sufficient for any public use. Mr. Geary fully concurred in the opinion that the rate-payers did not look upon the matter as a question of economy as to a lakh more or less. The original intention was to have a hall for the use of the public under Municipal control, and that desire was still general. The subject will come up before the Corporation on another day.

THE determination which the present management of the Sassoon Institute have shown to widen the basis of its activity and interest is well exemplified in the exhibition of pictures by Mr. Van Ruith which opens at the Institute to-day, and to which the public will be admitted. The pictures are all of them Indian subjects, many of them local, and the richness of interest of the collection has been fully recognized. But the exhibition is especially noteworthy inasmuch as it represents the beginning of a new feature in the Institute—of an annual art exhibition, it is hoped, if not of a permanent picture gallery. The capabilities of the institution in this and in other directions may be very greatly extended as soon as the new hall has been completed, and it will then be a comparatively easy matter to realize in some degree the ideal which the promoters have set before themselves—that of making the Institute the home and centre of the various movements favourable to the entertainment and intellectual life of the city. There is an obvious need for some such development of the capabilities of the institution. It is already doing valuable work, but it is not doing all for the community that it might do, or that it will do when the members have been able to provide themselves with more house-room.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 20.

To form a sober judgment on public affairs is a matter of extraordinary difficulty for any one living in England at the present day. The extreme sensitiveness of the public mind, keeping time, as it were, with the tremendous throbbings of the electric wire, affects one in spite of all one's efforts at self-control, and makes it almost an impossibility to avoid falling into those exaggerations which are now so marked a feature of English newspaper writings. Most of our journalists seem to live in a constant state of panic. They vie with one another in getting up scares, and one ceases to be surprised at the want of confidence which manifests itself in every branch of trade and speculation when the ordinary British householder cannot open his paper in the morning or evening without finding, to his dismay, that the British Empire is on the brink of being ruined. This prevailing sentiment reached, let us hope, a climax yesterday, when Parliament met under the shadow of the fresh misfortune that has befallen our arms in the Soudan. On all hands the evacuation of Gubat and retreat of General Buller's force across the desert was spoken of as a grave national disaster, and nothing less than that "engulfing" of our troops, so often spoken of, seemed to be immediately anticipated. Yet nothing has happened beyond the concentration of force which was seen to be inevitable when Khartoum has fallen. It was only the hope of relieving Gordon by the despatch of British troops on board steamers from Metammeh to Khartoum that justified Stewart's bold march across the desert. As soon as the Mahdi's army was set free for active operations, the position of the little British force which had fought its way so gloriously from Gakdul to Gubat became from a military point of view untenable. The opinion, however, seems to have been entertained at Lord Wolseley's head-quarters that the Arabs had suffered so severely in their engagements with our men as to be completely cowed, and that they would not dare to take the offensive ; so Gubat was held, and reinforcements were sent up to the front, till suddenly Sir R. Buller found that the Mahdi, with a large army, well provided with rifles, ammunition, and artillery, was within twenty miles of him. He then prudently determined to retreat while the road was open. He had only 1,600 British soldiers with him ; and, supposing he had by a desperate assault taken Metammeh, he would have been no better off there than at Gubat, for the Arabs might have surrounded the place, cut the line of communications with Gakdul, and starved the garrison into either surrendering or making a desperate sortie. Lord Wolseley, in fact, has not sufficient troops to carry on operations by both the desert and the river route. General Brackenbury's force must, of course, continue to advance as far as Abou Hamed, where it will wait till Graham opens up the route from Suakim, and then join in a march upon Berber. On the Korti-Gakdul line it is probable, according to Lord Hartington, that the retirement will be absolute ; but this, of course, will depend on the Mahdi's movements. If the Arabs can only be induced to take the offensive at Gakdul, that would be the very best thing that could happen, as there can be no doubt what the result of the battle would be. It was assumed in both Houses yesterday that the British army would not fight during the hot season, which begins next month, but would wait till the autumn to attempt the operation of smashing the Mahdi. But it seems absurd to suppose that the enemy will permit Lord Wolseley to choose his own time for making war.

The singularly depressing circumstances under which Parliament met were reflected in the woe-begone countenances and speeches of the Ministers. Mr. Gladstone was so pre-occupied with his own sad thoughts that he actually omitted to say a word about the splendid conduct of our troops in the Soudan—an omission which was gracefully repaired by Sir Stafford Northcote. The Conservative leaders in both Houses spoke with vigour and confidence, Lord Salisbury's brief speech being a terse and telling indictment of the Ministry. It was a great relief to the whole Conservative party to learn that Sir S. Northcote would move on the earliest occasion a vote of censure on the Ministry. Whether the vote is carried or not, the Conservative leaders have put themselves in touch with public opinion by not only condemning unreservedly the results of what the Government has already done in Egypt, but also indicating plainly what ought to be done hereafter. Mr. Gladstone blurted out the confession that he had been driven by Lord Wolseley into consenting to sanction the re-taking of Khartoum. It appears from the Prime Minister's speech that, after the fall of Khartoum, the first thought of the Government was to place on Lord Wolseley the responsibility of deciding whether any, and if so what, further operations should be undertaken. Lord Wolseley shrewdly replied that if the Ministry would settle the political purpose of the campaign, he would let them know if it was practicable and how many men he should require for the work. Thus driven into a corner, the Cabinet at last resolved that the Mahdi must be smashed. The most important part of Mr. Gladstone's short speech of yesterday was the admission that the power of the Mahdi had become dangerous to the security of Egypt. The campaign now, therefore, has a well-defined purpose, to break down the authority of the new ruler of the Soudan. Mr. Gladstone does not exclude the idea of accepting any terms of accommodation the Mahdi may offer, but it is not probable that such terms will be proposed, and it is clear that England is definitively committed to a war, the object of which is to prevent "a people struggling for freedom" from choosing their own ruler. Still, Mr. Gladstone, with whimsical perversity, asserts that the policy of the Government is unchanged, and he repeats that, after he has overthrown the power of the Mahdi, he will order the British troops to evacuate the Soudan and restore it to its own people, to reduce it, in fact, to the present condition of Zululand. This is mere midsummer madness, and it is at this point that the conflict of policy between the Government and the Opposition arises. Take Khartoum first, by all means—and after ? The Conservative reply to this question is not couched in the distinct and precise language I could have wished to see. I think, and I am by no means alone in that opinion, that the vote of censure should have been so worded as to declare that the further prosecution of the war in the Soudan is unjustifiable unless England means to retain the permanent control of the territory lying between Berber and Khartoum on the Nile and the western coast of the Red Sea. I believe the English people have made up their minds that this is the least return which can be made to them for all the sacrifices they have submitted to ; and I am quite certain that the colonists who are sending volunteers to aid in the war will be infinitely disgusted if the English Government throws away the fruits of victories won with their help. Sir Stafford Northcote's resolution is open to the criticism that it does not define this necessity of our policy with sufficient exactness. It merely affirms that Her Majesty's Government should "distinctly recognize, and take decided measures to fulfil, their special responsibility to assure a good and stable government to Egypt, and to those portions of the Soudan which are necessary to its security." Of course, Mr. Gladstone will reply that this is exactly what he has been trying to do, and that he does not think its attainment would be furthered by the English annexation of Egypt and "those portions of the Soudan," carefully left undefined by the framers of the resolution, which fall within Egypt's scientific frontier. But though the wording of the resolution might have been improved, its intention is manifest, and the debate will show that the Conservative leaders are fully prepared to take the responsibility of assuming office on the condition of seeing that a British victory in the Soudan shall not be followed by the abandonment of the country. The division is expected to be a close one, for many moderate Liberals are sick of the mismanagement of public affairs, and anxious to turn Mr. Gladstone out of office. The Conservatives are not particularly anxious, however, for a change of Government before the general election. For one thing, if they came into power this session, they would have to renew the Irish Coercion Act, and thus to incur a responsibility which the Parnellites will, if the present Government remain in power, visit upon the Liberal party. Mr. Gladstone showed his usual dexterity last night in refusing to say at so early a period of the session what he means to do with regard to the Coercion Act. No doubt, it is convenient to him to wait till he sees the result of the vote of censure. If he and his colleagues are turned out of office next week, it will suit them admirably not to be pledged beforehand to support in Opposition proposals made by a Conservative Government for continuing the rule of coercion in Ireland.

One consolation amidst our troubles is supplied by the splendid conduct of the Colonies in showing their readiness to take part at their own expense in Imperial wars. The proffer of co-operation from Canada is all the more valuable on this occasion because the Canadians have not, like the Australians, a direct interest in maintaining English authority in Egypt and the Red Sea. The war affects India directly also, and I must say I am heartily ashamed of the sham philanthropy which leads the English rulers of India to declare that that country ought not to pay any portion of the expenses of her contingent for service in the Soudan. As regards the Australian Colonies, hearty praise must be awarded to New South Wales for the cordial loyalty which induced her so spontaneously to lead the way in volunteering aid to the mother-country. The subsequent action of Victoria in following suit was taken in a less generous spirit. Mr. Service, the Prime Minister, telegraphed that Victoria would do her part "if England valued the co-operation of the Colonies." This grudging tone spoils the grace of the offer. It is noticeable that the Melbourne people seem to resent what they roundly term the deceitful conduct of the Colonial Office in regard to German annexation is the Pacific far more warmly than the colonies chiefly interested, Queensland and New South Wales, do, although the trade of Melbourne does not pass through the Torres Straits. There is something insidious, again, in Mr. Service's suggestion, made evidently with a political motive, that the Colonial volunteers should be brigaded apart from the British troops, so as to familiarize them with the idea of Federation. There are, I need hardly say, two kinds of Federation, one being that of the Australian Colonies by themselves, which might and probably would be identical with separation from the mother country, and the other federation with the United Kingdom. The latter alone is to be desired by Englishmen ; and one great help to its attainment would be to distribute the Colonial battalions among the British forces, instead of keeping them all apart as a separate contingent. It is to be hoped that the military authorities will give no encouragement to Mr. Service's dangerous idea, which, however, is not likely to prove acceptable to the New South Wales people, whose volunteers will be first in the field.

Nothing could surpass the enthusiasm displayed yesterday in London on the occasion of the departure of a battalion of the Coldstream Guards. It is refreshing to find that all the efforts of Radical fanatics have failed to kill the martial spirit of the English people. Indeed, the magnificent endurance and fighting power shown in the Soudan by soldiers whom Count von Moltke has paid the compliment of calling "an army of heroes" have converted Englishmen all at once to a belief that war, after all, has its virtues no less than peace, and that the soldier who falls fighting gloriously in his country's cause may be as worthy of admiration as the merchant who makes a fortune in cotton or coal.

The bearing of Indian securities has been carried on most successfully this week, thanks to the scare started by the *Daily Telegraph* about the Russian seizure of Herat. It is clear that Russia will not dare to touch Herat at present. Her immediate object appears to be to free herself from the entangling engagements made by Prince Gortschakoff with England in 1873, and to recover her liberty of action with regard to Afghanistan. But she will not declare war by sending an expedition to Herat unless the Mahdi defeats Lord Wolseley. Another *canard* circulated by speculators this week, and eagerly swallowed by the public was that Lord Dufferin had telegraphed for 20,000 British troops.

J. M. M.

THE STATE OF THE BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the present state of cotton mill industry in Bombay, when there is hardly any margin of profit left in the working of mills, when prices of mill shares are declining every day, and when yarns and goods are accumulating on every hand I put it to the leading millowners of Bombay to consider whether it would not be a prudent course for them to close their mills for two days in a week, say, Saturday and Sunday. The effect of this stoppage of the mills will be to cause a diminution in production to the extent of, say, about 6,000 bales of twist in a week. This diminution will at once arrest the accelerated depreciation in mill property which is going on at present, as testified to by the declining prices of mill shares. It will also have a further effect on prices of cotton, which must go down with the lesser demand which the closing of the mills for two days will bring about, till some margin of profit is left. I consider it a bad principle for mill agents to keep their mills continually working at a loss for the sake of their commission, which they generally earn on the production turned out. What is prejudicial to the interests of their shareholders must, at no distant date, prove injurious to their own interests. As prudent men they cannot do better to secure the confidence of their shareholders or to show to the latter that the interests of shareholders are identical with the interests of agents, by themselves putting up with the sacrifice which the closing of the mills will cause in the amount of commission earned by them. The proposal I put forward is one which is in the general interests of the mill industry, and quite justified by the exceptional character of the surrounding influences that are working upon it. I trust you will see your way to commend my suggestion to those who are principally concerned in the matter. Why cannot the Millowners' Association, for instance, urge upon mill agents the advisability of adopting this course ? They may have recourse to full time as soon as they find that the industry is able once more to stand upon its own legs. At present it is not so able, and unless speedy measures are taken, I am afraid it will get dislocated. I trust, therefore, that they will listen to

March 9. A TIMELY WARNING.

FOREST PRODUCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your recent article regarding mowra-flower contracts in the Konkan forests shows a very deep interest in the welfare of those who inhabit that particular part of our Presidency. You will be glad therefore to hear that, if a contract for collecting mowra-flowers is given, the system is one which has its special charms for the jungly tribes. At any rate, the voice of the said jungly tribes will not be heard in heart-rending petitions against the Forest Department—petitions which are written, I mean, by the better educated classes, whoever they may be. For once the contract given, Government, as represented by the subordinate staff of the Forest Department, have no power to interfere with the removal of the fruit.

The contractor makes his own terms with the jungly tribes through his agents, or may be directly. What those terms are local officials alone can say, as they vary according to the habits of the people, the food they eat, the clothes they wear, and the amount of debt in which they will allow themselves to be involved for those clothes and that food. At any rate, the middleman or contractor makes his profit. This is a rule to which few exceptions exist.

The Forest Department attempted to collect their own mowra-flowers, and sell them after collection. I presume that the plan failed, as from your article it seems they have had to call in the assistance of the middleman, owing probably to the perishable nature of the commodity. I feel convinced now that Government will hear no more complaints under the head of depriving the jungly tribes of this particular flower or fruit.

The contract system in which the middleman exists has also been applied to grazing, and collection of hirda fruits ; but of late Government has taken more and more to the plan of being its own contractor, with the natural consequence of larger revenue and a greater number of petitions. Why is this ? Simply because the ignorant ryot and the jungly tribesman prefer the treatment they get from the middleman's agents to that which they get from Government when

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRISIS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

ENGLAND DEMANDS THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE RUSSIAN TROOPS.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The British Government have formally demanded of Russia the withdrawal of her troops beyond the Afghan frontier.

The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph to-day stating that the negotiations between the British and Russian Governments are still proceeding, but that the position of affairs is critical.

ADVANCE OF THE RUSSIANS.

Russian troops are moving southwards from the Caspian Sea.

AN ANGLO-TURKISH ALLIANCE.

Turkey has offered to England an offensive and defensive alliance against the Russians.

THE ENGLISH BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

The English Boundary Commission are now encamped at Zurabad in Persian territory.

PROJECTED VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO IRELAND.

It is arranged that the Prince and Princess of Wales will start on a visit to Ireland next month, and will arrive in Dublin on the 14th proximo.

GENERAL GRAHAM.

CAIRO, MARCH 9.

General Graham left here to-day for Suakim.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

HAIPHONG, MARCH 8.

Tuyenquang, which was besieged by the Chinese troops, has been relieved by the French. The besiegers were routed after two days' desperate fighting.

THE VISIT OF THE AMEER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH. 9.

A general order has been issued by the Commander-in-Chief regarding the camp of exercise at Rawal Pindi. The troops under orders to assemble at the camp will be under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Michael Biddulph. Colonel W. Lockhart, Quartermaster-General's Department, is temporarily attached to the staff of the Rawal Pindi division. Officers for the post of Brigade Majors and aide-de-camp will be selected by the commanders of divisions and brigades from regiments under their immediate command.

The troops are detailed as below :—

Sir Hugh Gough commands the cavalry. Lieutenant-Colonel Eardley Wilmott goes as Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General.

The first Brigade of Cavalry, Colonel Mackenzie commanding. It will consist of L. A. Royal Horse Artillery, the 9th Lancers, the 14th Bengal Lancers, and the 19th Bengal Lancers.

The second Brigade, Colonel Goldie commanding. It will consist of K. H. B. Royal Horse, Artillery the 1st Dragoon Guards, the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, and the 15th Bengal Cavalry.

The third Brigade, Colonel Vibart commanding. It consists of D. A. Royal Horse Artillery, the 6th Dragoon Guards, the cavalry Corps of Guides, and the 18th Bengal Cavalry. The Artillery is to be commanded by Colonel Le Measurier. It will consist of P. 3rd, R 2nd, T. 3rd, 1-1 (E), 9-1 C. P 2-1, the Scottish, and 1-1 London—all Royal Artillery.

The engineers are to consist of No. 6 Company Sappers and Miners.

The infantry of the first division will be commanded by Brigadier General J. Gordon. Colonel M. Gosset is to be Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General and Captain Roleth to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General.

The first Brigade is to be commanded by Colonel P. Lennan. It will consist of the West Riding Regiment, the Royal Irish Fusiliers, the 1st Bengal Infantry, and the 31st Punjab Infantry.

The second Brigade will be commanded by Colonel P. Story. It will consist of the 4th Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, the 4th Goorkhas, and the 5th Goorkhas.

The third Brigade will be commanded by Colonel Barnard. It will consist of the Royal Irish Regiment, the 1st Goorkha Light Infantry, and the 21st Punjab Infantry.

The second Division of Infantry will be commanded by Brigadier General East. Colonel Armstrong will be Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, and Major Kelly Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General.

The first Brigade will be commanded by Colonel G. Channer. It will consist of the Highland Light Infantry, the Seaforth Highlanders, the 19th Punjab Infantry, and the Infantry Corps of Guides.

The second Brigade will be commanded by Colonel Wood. It will consist of the Cheshire Regiment, the 14th Sikhs, the 3rd Sikh Infantry. The third Brigade will be commanded by Colonel Copland. It will consist of the Manchester Regiment and the 24th and 25th Punjab Infantry.

The Viceroy's escort will be under the command of Colonel R. B. Campbell, of the Guide Corps. It will consist of H. A. Royal Horse Artillery, the 9th Lancers, the Seaforth Highlanders, the 1st Bengal Infantry, and the Corps of Guides.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 9.

General Hugh Gough, it is reported, has also been ordered to proceed to Rawal Pindi.

Major Tucker officiates as Deputy Inspector-General of Police at that place.

Prices are rising at Pindi, and gram has gone up eight annas per maund.

It is expected that the Amir will reach Rawal Pindi before the end of March.

Captain Porcelli, of the Royal Engineers, has been ordered to Pindi to assist in laying out the camps, a railway siding being made in the camp of the Governor-General. The Commanders-in-Chief of Bombay and Madras will be the guests of the Viceroy at Pindi.

THE SCIND, PUNJAB, AND DELHI LINE.

The Secretary of State has given notice of the intention of the Government to take over the Scind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway on the expiration of the first twenty-five years of the contract.

NEWS FROM BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 9.

Only seven of the Chinese defenders of Bhamo escaped the massacre resulting on the Burmese re-occupation.

Six Shan girls, who during the past four years have been educated at the Moulmein convent at the expense of the Queen, leave for Mandalay to-morrow.

THE LICENSE TAX.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPORE, MARCH 9.

A crowded meeting, consisting chiefly of traders and merchants, was held in Mangalwar-peth this evening, at which it was resolved that a memorial be at once submitted to the Government of India praying for the abolition of the license tax.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The Bombay mails of the 20th ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 9.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall left here for Bombay yesterday morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¹⁄₁₆d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74¼
4½ ,,	76¾
3 ,, Consols for account	97⅛
3½ ,, Sterling Loan	99
4½ ,, French Rentes	106¾
Bar Silver	49d.

Arrival.—City of Venice.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, March 8.

10 p.m.	74·3

MONDAY, March 9.

6 a.m.	71·5
10 a.m.	77·4
2 p.m.	79·6
6 p.m.	80·4

COMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

Laying of the foundation-stone of the Wilson College, Chowpatty.

Mar. 11.—Prize-distribution, Indo-British Institution, by H. E. the Governor.
Dramatic Entertainment, Sassoon Institute, 9 p.m.
,, 12.—Chamber of Commerce ballot.
Guzerat College meeting in Bombay.
,, 13.—Anjuman-i-Aiubai's farewell address to H. E. the Governor, at the Secretariat, at 3-30 p.m.
Chamber of Commerce ballot.
Bombay Young Men's Christian Association, Annual Meeting, 8-30 p.m..
,, 14.—Arrival of H. H. the Rao of Cutch.
Last weekly parade of Bombay Volunteers.
,, 17.—Distribution of prizes (Cathedral High School), Town Hall. H. E. the Governor presides.
St. Patrick's Day Celebration, Fort Chapel.
,, 18.—Special performance in honour of Sir James Fergusson, Gaiety Theatre.
Mr. W. E. Hart's lecture, Sassoon Institute.
,, 21.—Freemasons' Jamshedi Naoroz Festival.
Annual inspection of Bombay Volunteers by Brigadier-General Edwardes.
,, 26.—Farewell dinner to H. E. Sir James Fergusson at Byculla Club.
H. E. the Governor moves to Government House, Malabar Point.
,, 27.—Departure of H. E. the Governor for England.
,, 28.—Inspection of Bombay Volunteers by the Commander-in-Chief.
,, 31.—Arrival of Lord Reay by P. and O. s. s. Rosetta.
April 3.—Departure of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught for England.
,, 6.—B. V. R. C. Cinderella Dance, Town Hall.
,, 9.—Annual Examination, School of Art.
,, 21.—Horse Show at Ahmedabad.

THE Bombay Municipal Commissioner yesterday resumed the discussion with regard to the Vehar water works debt, and finally adopted the resolution submitted by Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrozji in November last. In accordance with this a representation will be made to the Governor pointing out that the mode of accounting as now applied by the Accountant-General results in a charge of compound interest with monthly rests against the Municipality, and is inconsistent with the agreement for charging simple interest between Government and the Municipality. As summed up by the Municipal Commissioner yesterday, in the one case the aggregate payment would amount to Rs. 80,70,000 and would be completed in 1890, whereas in the other case the sum would reach nearly two crores and a half, and would not be discharged until 1909. On the motion of Mr. Geary the further report of the committee appointed for the consideration and selection of a design for the new Municipal Offices and Hall was adopted, and the Municipal Commissioner authorised to enter into communication with the author of the chosen design with the view to ascertain whether the building can be carried out, with or without modifications, at a cost the Corporation would care to sanction. Dr. Blaney stated that there was a strong feeling prevailing with regard to the provision of a hall that would accommodate more than 300 persons. Mr. Geary, in expressing accord with the wish to make the public completely independent of Government in this matter, hoped they would build a hall that, without being so large as the Town Hall, would contain more than 300 seats. The present vote would in no way tie their hands in this respect when the time arose.

AN unusually large number of Parsee Justices of the Peace met yesterday evening at Mazagon Castle to recommend their nominee to be elected by Government as a delegate of the Parsee Matrimonial Court in the place of the late Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama. Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy proposed the name of Mr. Cowasjee Dady Limjee for the vacancy; while Mr. Pheroshaw M. Mehta asked the Justices to select Mr. Jehangeer B. Vacha as the man best fitted by his talents and acquirements to discharge the responsible duties of a delegate. Mr. Pheroshaw condemned the growing tendency on the part of aspirants to civic honours, to scramble for office whenever any vacancy took place, and mentioned that in the present instance votes had been solicited for Mr. Limjee at the very funeral of Mr. Cama. Mr. Pheroshaw argued that the suffrages sought for with such indecent haste, and pledges given in the hurry of the moment, were by no means binding on the consciences of the Justices, who, he hoped, would not believe the trust reposed in them by Government by refusing to nominate the best candidate in the field. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee seconded Mr. Pheroshaw's proposal, and Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee supported it, saying that sitting in judgment upon domestic matters affecting the happiness and well-being of families was a sacred duty requiring the services of the most competent men they could select. It happened that many Justices had given their promises to Mr. Limjee, believing that he was the only candidate for the office, and therefore the voting resulted in his favour by a majority of 28 to 8.

THE Marine Court of Inquiry held to inquire into the accident to the s. s. Pharos concluded its investigation yesterday. Captain Cooper brought two captains as witnesses. They were both men of long experience as commanders of steamers. They said that he had steered a proper and safe course. One of these witnesses went so far as to say that he usually exercised his own discretion, and never depended solely on his compasses, when going down the Red Sea, as they were affected by mountains in the vicinity of Babel Mandeb. It was urged in Captain Cooper's defence that all his present trouble was owing to the humanity he displayed in backing his ship on to the reef in order to save the lives of his crew, who were in the boat alongside. The court will deliver judgment in the matter next Wednesday.

MR. W. E. HART will lecture at the Sassoon Institute on the 18th inst. on "English Ethics." His Excellency the Governor has promised to preside. An exhibition of Mr. Van Ruith's pictures, which have been arranged by Major General Hancock and Mr. Forde, the President, will be opened at the Institute to-day. Mr. Van Ruith has given the most valuable picture in the collection for the fund for the new hall.

A *Gazette Extraordinary* was issued by the Government of Bombay last night containing quarantine regulations for the port of Aden.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL will return from Hyderabad to Bombay on the 17th instant *en route* to England.

WE learn that the Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburgh enjoyed their recent visit to Hyderabad very much. One morning after witnessing some sports got up for them by H. H. the Nizam, the Duchess, accompanied by Mrs. Clerk and Mrs. Gilchrist, visited His Highness' *zenana*, when the Nizam introduced to the Duchess his mother and other ladies. After that the party breakfasted with Nawab Mooneeroul Mooik, Bahadoor, the Minister's brother, when the ladies were taken into the female apartments, where the Minister's sisters and relations were introduced to them.

IT was recently stated that Colonel Ben. Williams had found the greatest difficulty in purchasing ponies in the Punjab for the Soudan Expedition. There can be no doubt that the supply of ponies is not keeping up with the existing demand; the tramway companies are now large buyers, and in the last three years the price of ponies and galloways has increased nearly a hundred per cent. both in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab. The value of Burmah ponies has also gone up considerably, and the respective Governments might, with advantage, turn their attention to the encouragement of private breeding for this useful class of animals. When any expedition or campaign takes place the Government are always in the market as buyers, and unless some steps are taken to increase the supply, they will have to pay fancy prices in the future.

THE construction of the bridge over the Indus at Sukkur, which has already been so much delayed is again at a standstill. This time the stoppage is due to want of foresight in ordering the girder work from England, and it is quite probable that two years will elapse before the oversight can be remedied. Seeing that this great bridge is one of the chief wants of the Indian railway system, it is deplorable that the work should be carried on in this haphazard manner.

MR. EDWARD O'BRIEN, C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Multan—who was to have gone to Kangra to succeed Colonel Jenkins—has been obliged to take leave to Europe, being very seriously ill.

IN addition to Colonels Strangways and Lyons, news has been received of the death of Captain Goolds Adams, R. A., from the bursting of the shell at Shoeburyness.

THE Lahore paper takes exception to the appointment of Colonel Newmarch to succeed Colonel Chesney, describing it as a "scandalous job." Our contemporary adds :—"We affirm, unhesitatingly, that this selection is one of the worst that could have been made; that it furnishes the subject of indignant surprise and vehement protest in civil as well as military circles; and that a lasting disgrace will attach to all concerned in inducing the Viceroy to be the innocent instrument of carrying jealousy and nepotism to such outrageous lengths, especially at a time so critical."

MR. CADWALLADER WADDY, barrister-at-law, of Madras, is a man of boldly independent mind. He has lately been interesting himself in certain dacoity cases in Tanjore, and he is so dissatisfied with the manner in which Mr. Parker, C. S., the District Judge, has conducted the cases that he has memorialised the Chief Justice of Madras on the subject. Mr. Cadwallader Waddy explains why he has had recourse to Sir Charles Turner :—"As we all know in Madras, Mr. Duff is as big a failure as Governor as the old Tory Duke, or poor invalid Mr. Adam. And it is useless to forward any petitions or complaints to Mr. Duff (our Sham—Indian—Statesman and opponent of Gladstonism and Humanity), and his *effete* Madras Council, who publicly announce through the press that they are so 'overwhelmingly strong' that such things are put 'in a capacious waste paper basket.' I therefore forward all the documents connected with these trials to your lordship." After this courteous statement, Mr. Cadwallader Waddy declares his intention of carrying the matter to the House of Commons. He is evidently very angry, but, if he did not forget his manners, his wrath would be quite as terrible, and, we may add, quite as amusing.

REFERRING to the meeting which was held in Madras last week for the purpose of promoting the erection of a hospital for caste women in Madras, a local paper says :—Mrs. Grant Duff spoke eloquently in support of the movement, not only in her own distinguished position as the wife of the Governor of this Presidency, but also as the exponent of the views of Her Majesty the Queen. She is also in a position to say that the institution which it is proposed to raise is entirely in accord with the wishes of Miss Florence Nightingale, and that the scheme has elicited the practical support of some locally distinguished native gentlemen. The initial difficulty as to money has already been overcome by the munificence of four Hindu gentlemen, who have subscribed between them Rs. 1,10,000; and Mrs. Grant Duff was in a position to state that Government is ready to supplement the efforts of the native community. Thus the scheme was presented in the meeting in no incipient stage, and the appeal that is to be made to the Maharajahs, Rajahs, Zemindars, and the public generally for liberal aid in raising an endowment fund will not fail for want of good example."

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING AND Co. have received the appointment of sole official agents for India in connection with the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, London, 1886, as will be seen by the following letter from Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen. Applications for admission of exhibits must be made to Messrs. King, King, and Co., Bombay, and Messrs. King, Hamilton, and Co., Calcutta :—

South Kensington, S. W., Feb. 16, 1885.

Dear Sirs,—I have had the honour of submitting your letter of the 21st ult. to the Prince of Wales, President of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, to be held in London in 1886, and I am desired to inform you that it affords His Royal Highness much pleasure to appoint you the official and exclusive collecting and forwarding agents for India for that exhibition; and you have His Royal Highness's permission to announce the same, in order that native exhibitors who may wish to place their goods in your hands may have the opportunity of securing the advantages which His Highness's experience can be afforded to them through your agencies in India and at home.

This appointment will be notified officially to the Secretary of State for India, with a request that it may be made known throughout the Empire.

These arrangements will no doubt tend to the advantage of those who may place their interests in your hands as the sole official agents appointed for India.

I remain, dear sirs, yours faithfully,
Phillip Cunliffe Owen, Secretary.
Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* reproduces the article on Lord Ripon's policy which appeared in the *Pioneer* last December, under the heading, "If it is real, what does it mean?" It definitely attributes the article to Sir Auckland Colvin, and says that it has attracted so little notice in England that, despite the lapse of time, it seems worth while to reproduce the greater part of it, especially as the majority of Englishmen are still profoundly ignorant, or rather apathetic to, the great peaceable revolution going on in India, upon which, and the consequences of which to our policy, the article dwells.

GENERAL PHILIP FRANCIS STORY, of the Bengal Cavalry, has died at Brighton, aged seventy-six. He entered the army in 1825, and obtained a captaincy in 1832. He served throughout the campaign in Sind in 1843 under Sir Charles Napier, and was present at the Battles of Meeanee and Hyderabad. For these services he obtained the medal and the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath. He became general in 1874.

THE Honourable Gerald Chetwynd Talbot, great-uncle of Lord Shrewsbury, has died at Belmont, St. Heliers, Jersey. He was the youngest son of Charles Chewynd, second Earl Talbot, and brother of Henry, third Earl Talbot and eighteenth Earl of Shrewsbury. Mr. Talbot was formerly employed in the Civil Service in Ceylon, and in 1856 he was nominated private secretary to Lord Amherst, when Governor-General of India. Two years later he was appointed private secretary to the Secretary of State for India (Lord Stanley), and from 1860 till 1879 he held the post of Director-General of the Military Store Department of the India Office.

COLONEL BURNABY, before his last expedition to the Soudan, had arranged certain of his papers and manuscripts with the idea of eventually writing his autobiography. The papers have been passed on to Mr. R. E. Mann and Mr. J. Redding Ware, who will write a "Life" of the brave and adventurous Colonel.

A SINGULAR scene took place at a concert at the Albert Hall on Feb. 14. The band of the Scots Guards played the Dead March in "Saul" as a tribute to General Gordon; but a considerable part of the audience resented the too absolute assumption that Gordon was dead, and cries of "Too soon!" almost drowned the music. The bulk of those present, however, rose to their feet, and remained standing while the march was being played.

IT is stated that the British India Steam Navigation Company's ship El Dorado, which was wrecked on the Birlings, off Lisbon, had on board, in addition to 600 tons of war-stores, £80,000 in gold. An attempt is being made to recover a portion of the valuable cargo.

THE marriage of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, a former Governor of Madras, with Miss Graham-Montgomery, eldest daughter of Sir Graham Graham-Montgomery, of Stobo Castle, Peebles, was solemnized on Monday, the 16th ult., at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square London.

THE following paragraph appears in the home papers received by yesterday's mail :—It is announced that Sir Alfred Lyall, Governor of the North-West Provinces, declined the offer of one of the vacant seats on the India Council, and that Sir Donald Stewart, at present Commander-in-Chief in India, has been informed that the other vacancy is open to his acceptance. It is considered likely that the latter will accept the post, when Sir Frederick Roberts would probably succeed him as Commander-in-Chief of the Indian armies.

ONE of the Madrid newspapers having stated that England was desirous of engaging Spanish officers and men for the war against the Mahdi, the British Legation was besieged by a crowd of officers, most of whom had served under Don Carlos, who were clamorous for employment. A large number of men also came forward. One of the Carlist officers offered to raise a force of 4,000 men instantly if the English Government would accept them. It is almost needless to say that the British Legation at Madrid had received no instructions in relation to the enlistment of Spanish officers and men for service in the Soudan.

ALEXANDER VERESCHTSCHAGIN has just concluded a series of articles based upon his personal recollections of the bloody battle of Loftcha, on September 3, 1877. He tells a characteristic story of Scobeleff, who at a critical moment despatched the writer to obtain reinforcements from Prince Meretinsky. Vereschtschagin was given two battalions and told to lead them to Scobeleff. The Turkish fire at last became so severe, however, that the men had to take shelter behind walls and houses. To appear in the open street seemed to be to court certain death. For some time the two battalions lay quiet; but the fusillade did not cease. At the moment when it was at its hottest, Scobeleff coolly and slowly came down the centre of the street alone, to look for the expected help. Seeing the crouching men, he fell upon them furiously with his sword; and having driven them, under the hail of bullets, into something like order, he scornfully bid them retire out of danger while he, still slowly, went back to the front.

THE more or less official announcement that a third Italian expedition to the Red Sea was about to start included a paragraph stating that, inasmuch as the force on its way and under orders was considered sufficient, no other detachment would be sent out. The *Piccolo* of Naples affirms, however, that a fourth expedition is being prepared to embark on board of the Citta di Napoli and Citta di Genoa transports, which are to be escorted as far as Port Said by the Dandolo ironclad. The *Pungalo* of Naples says that the troops on the Red Sea coast are to be augmented to 8,000 men, that the garrison of Massowah is to be 4,000 strong, and that a naval division, composed of three ironclads and two despatch-boats, is to reman for some time in the Red Sea. According to the *Piccolo*, the garrison at Massowa is to be increased to 5,000 men, with twenty-one pieces of cannon. A squadron of three torpedo-boats—the Canopo, the Centauro, and the Pegaso—under the command of Lieutenant de Libero, on board the Canopo, is also preparing to leave for the Red Sea, accompanied by the transport Count Cavour, which will carry a supply of the requisite material for their use, together with a number of fixed torpedoes for submarine defences.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR WINGATE officiates as Executive Engineer at Rawulpindi during the time that Captain Spratt, R. E., has been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

THE transfer of Major Trench from the Quarter-Master General's Department, Lahore, to Umballa, has been suspended for the present, owing to the movement of troops through Meean Meer.

THE B. V. R. CORPS.—The following are the scores made by E. Company on Saturday last for the Bayley shield :—

Names.	200	300	700	Total.
Lieut. G. Lund	21	19	25	65
Sergt. D. J. Sharp	19	18	25	62
Corpl. A. D. Little	21	19	21	61
,, J. Read	21	16	21	58
Vol. Beaumont	18	21	12	51
Corpl. J. Gilder	23	12	13	49
,, J. W. Neil	15	18	14	47
Lce-Corpl. E. Valentine	14	17	13	44
Vol. Chitts	21	10	11	42
,, Nicholson	19	11	10	40
Total	192	162	165	519

Average 51·9

THE G. I. P. R. VOLUNTEERS.

THE following Government Resolution has been issued from the Military Department of the Secretariat :—

The Brigadier-General Commanding Bombay District, after enumerating the movements to which the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Corps were put through at the last annual inspection parade, reports that "the whole of these movements were performed with precision, and very steadily indeed." The Brigadier-General also expresses the opinion that "the state of the corps reflects great credit on the commanding officer and all concerned in the instruction of the men."

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to receive so satisfactory a report from the Inspecting-General as regards the numbers enrolled and the appearance of the portion of the corps inspected.

3. The return of the state of the arms, &c., of the corps, and also the report of the Chief Civil Master Armourer will be awaited.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Col.,
Secretary to Government.

PANDHARPUR FAIRS.

THE following Government Resolution has been issued :—

BOMBAY CASTLE, 9th Mach 1885.

Letter from the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, No. 1308, dated 5th March 1885,—Requesting, as the Chaitri Fair at Pandhapur will begin on the 27th idem, that the necessary instructions may be issued to the Collectors of Poona and Sholapur as on previous occasions; and addingthat the usual medical arrangements will be carried out by his department.

RESOLUTION.—The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the district officers and the G. I. P. Railway authorities to be informed.

2. The necessary precautions for the prevention of disease should be strictly enforced.

3. The district officers should be directed to make as public as possible information to the effect that cholera recently broke out at the religious fairs held at Nasik and Trimbak and that a similar outbreak at Pandharpur, if to a considerable or large is not improable, and that if cholera does break out the District Magistrate will be authorized to disperse the assemblage at once.

J. MONTEATH,
Under Secretary to Government.

THE CHOLERA OUTBREAK AT NASSICK.

THE following Government Resolution was issued last night :—

Bombay Castle, 9th March 1885.

Letter from the Collector of Nasik, No. 1451, dated 4th March 1885 :—

"In continuation of my No. 1110, dated 19th ultimo, I am happy to be able to inform Government that cholera has much abated in Nasik and Trimbak.

"2. The outbreak which began on the 5th February was at its worst from the 14th to the 19th, when 57 persons died out of 98 attacked, the highest number of deaths on one day (the 17th) being 13. The disease then began to decline and from the 20th to the 27th there were 23 deaths to 36 attacks. From the 1st to the 3rd (yesterday) there were 2 deaths to 3 attacks.

"3. The reports from Trimbak show an equally satisfactory state of things. There are occasional cases only. The district is fairly free though there have a few cases occurred here and there in Niphad, Igatpuri, Dindori, Malegaon and Nasik Talukas amongst the pilgrims touching at these places on their way home.

"4. From the above it will be seen that cholera is still lingering in a sporadic form, and I regret I am not able to report that it has left the district.

"5. There has been a great decline in the number of pilgrims and to this we may attribute the abatement of the disease. I trust Government will notify the absolute necessity of pilgrims being prevented from attending the Simhast gathering, which occurs on the 24th instant. The hot season will then have set in, water will be much scantier and of a more polluted nature, while unripe fruits will be infesting the markets. Under such conditions so favourable to the development of cholera, the congregation of large crowds of pilgrims might be attended with very serious results.

"6. I am glad to testify to the energy and zeal displayed by all officers, especially those of the Police and Health Departments, in endeavouring to combat the disease."

RESOLUTION.—The Governor in Council is glad to learn that the mortality from cholera in Nasik and Trimbak has much abated.

2. Copy of the Collector's letter should be placed on the Editors' Table and the Commissioner, C. D., should be requested to direct the Collectors in his Division to take all possible measures to bring to the notice of the Hindu public the great risk of cholera, which all persons attending the Ram-navmi gathering on the 24th instant at Nasik or Trimbak will run.

J. MONTEATH,
Under Secretary to Government.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 7th March, as compared with the statement of the 28th February :—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 28. Rs.	March 7. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00, 00
Public Deposits at Head Office	40,05 9.0	35,51,365
do. do. at Branches	10.65.270	12,07,947
Other Deposits	2,10,38 982	2,00,78,175
Post Bills	14,123	14,193
Cash Credits undrawn	1,77,421	7,00,817
	3,91,82,716	3,81,12,532
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	48,75,756	48,27,474
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	19,35,700	20,37,305
Loans, on Security of do	37,59,000	39,77,000
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,974	2,122
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,48,65,216	1,46,69,609
Stamps	29,562	28,661
Dead Stock Rs. 5,96,781		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,55,000	3,11,781	3,11,781
Cash Balances with Correspondents	4,13,079	4,88,337
Cash and Currency Notes	1,29,11,549	1,17,60,684
	3,91,02.716	3,81,12,532

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—"If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

M. LESSAR'S MISSION TO LONDON.

THE *Times* writes as follows as regard to M. Lessar's mission to London :—The mission of M. Lessar to London is a diplomatic event of the greatest importance, and it will be considered hereafter to have maked a turning-point in the relations between England and Russia in regard to the Central Asian question. M. Lessar, it may be well to state in the first place, is an engineer by profession and a Frenchman by birth, although now a nationalised Russian subject, who has surveyed much of the country between the Murghab and the Heri Rud, and has even marked out the route for a railway from the Russian possessions east of the Caspian to Herat. The Russian Government, with a shrewd perception that the side which possessed the better local knowledge and the more accurate survey would enjoy a considerable advantage over the other, appointed M. Lessar a member of the Russian Commission under General Zelenoy. But it may be said that if the Russian Government wished to utilize M. Lessar's local knowledge Sarakhs, and not London, would have been his proper destination. They argue with greater astuteness, however, in the Cabinet of the St. Petersburg Foreign Office. On the Heri Rud M. Lessar would speak, it is true, with the weight of local knowledge, but he would be met and answered by Colonel Stewart and Mr. Condie Stephen, both of whom are supposed to be as well acquainted with that region as M. Lessar himself. In London it might reasonably be hoped that he would succeed in carrying many points in Russia's favour that could not be attained on the spot. With these prefatory remarks we may proceed to consider the objects and course of the mission with which this engineer dipomatist has been intrusted.

M. Lessar arrived in London more than a week ago, and he has already had some protracted interviews with our official representatives. The results of these interviews have been the subject of consultation between different members of the Cabinet, and so far as the matter has yet gone, M. Lessar has not carried his objects with the ease he may have anticipated. It would be impolite, perhaps, to say that M. Lessar has experienced a check; but, at any rate, the progress of his mission may be regarded as suspended until the reception of further instructions from St. Petersburg. It is possible, and perhaps probable, that Russia has not yet shown the whole of her hand; but so long as M. Lessar is engaged in a diplomatic capacity, it may be considered certain that the points under discussion are those of geographical and ethnographical detail, and not of general policy. Russia may be excused for supposing that, with many difficult and important subjects to think about, the English Government would retax something of its vigilance as to the security of Herat, and not oppose as strenuously as it might otherwise do the seizure of a few more of those Turcoman districts which lie between the rivers Murghab and Heri Rud, and which Russian officers have already begun to appropriate in the name of the Czar. We repeat that such expectation on the part of Russian diplomatists were under all the circumstances and with the precedents of 1870 in their minds, not unreasonable. It is satisfactory to be able to say that up to the present moment, M. Lessar has failed to meet with any encouragement for his views here, and that the principles which he advances as those which will furnish a settlement of the question are such as no English Government could in this case adopt or accept.

M. Lessar's visit is only the last of many indications that the Russian Government has been bent on minimising the importance of the Joint Commission, in originating which it took the principal part. At first we had delays in the nomination of its Commissioners, and then the appointment of an officer of inferior rank, which was withdrawn in response to the protest made in the *Times*. When the autumn became early winter the St. Petersburg Foreign Office demurred to the strength of the escort from India, and still deferred taking any steps on its side for the commencement of the labours of the Commission. But, while nothing but delay marked the progress of what was meant to be a friendly and harmonious negotiations, the Cossacks and their officers on the borders were prompt to seize Pul-i-Khatun, 60 milis south of Sarakhs, and to make a menacing movement in the direction of Penjdeh. Had the latter step been taken, Sir Peter Lumsden would now have arrived on the spot only to find that the whole of the territory which is necessary to Afghanistan if its hold on Herat is to be maintained without disturbance and in peace, and for which it was proposed, with the assent of Russia, to lay down a northern frontier, had been appropriated by the Russians. Even as it was, Russia had encroached so far that the original task of the Joint Commission—viz., to delimit the Afghan frontier from the Persian frontier at Sarakhs to the Oxus—had become impossible. The Russian Government, for its part, brought forward several alleged grievances. The objection to the strength of Colonel Ridgeway's force has been referred to, and it was followed by a formal statement to the effect that the Russian Government had agreed to a very different kind of Commission from that which the English Government had sent. It had pictured to itself the meeting of a few selected officers, accompanied by small escorts. The matter assumed quite a different aspect in its eyes when it perceived that the presence of a considerable Anglo-Indian force on the Murghab might entail some commotion among its new Turcoman subjects, and would certainly encourage the patriotic feelings of the peoples of Herat, whom it already numbers among its subjects of the future. The English representations about the seizure of Pul-i-Khatun and the demonstration before Penjdeh have been met with pointed remarks as to the incivility of General Lumsden in not visiting General Komaroff during his trip to Sarakhs last autumn while waiting for the arrival of the escort from India. These preliminary negotiations tended to destroy the hopes that had been based on the possible decisions of this Commission, and even to suggest ground for the apprehension that it might never even being the joint operations from which so much was expected. The latest development of Russian policy will not remove these fears, for M. Lessar was instructed to ask for the assent to certain principles which would have restricted the action of the Commissioners on the spot, and have deprived their acts of all significance save as registering the conclusions arrived at in London. It is uncertain what fresh efforts the Russian Government may make to secure from the English Government the adoption of the principles of dealing with the region between the Murghab and the Heri Rud, which M. Lessar has sought to establish; but the resumption of the labours of the mission will not improbably entail the abandonment of all idea of making the Joint Commission a reality.

It will be advisable as well as interesting to describe as briefly and clearly as possible the principles upon which Russia claims that the Commission should proceed to act in defining a frontier between the Murghab and the Heri Rud. The first point to be observed is that the old province of Badghees, which by a doubtful philological process is said to derive its name from Bacchus, has at most periods, and now continuously for a long number of years, been dependents on Herat, and paid tribute in kind or otherwise to the occupiers of that city. It was repeatedly mentioned by the late Ameer Shere Ali during his long official correspondence with the Indian Government, and one of his chief causes of apprehension at Russian expeditions against the Turcomans was lest the latter after defeat should "take refuge in his province of Padghees. "We have, therefore, the claim of the Ameer to the country immediately north of the Baropamisus and the Barkhut spur, through which is the important Robat Pass, established on ground that cannot well be disputed. It is more difficult to say how far north the limits of Badghees may be considered to extend. That is one question, but not all, from either the Afghan point of view or our own. It is certain that Afghan authority must be established much further down the Murghab than it can be on the Heri Rud; and here we are talking of the direct administration of the Ameer's officials. As a matter of fact, something more than that has always been deemed necessary. It would be just as unreasonable to burden the Ameer with the government of remote districts as it would be dangerous to make Russian and Afghan officers come into immediate contact at Penjdeh or Pul-i-Khatun. For that reason there should be an intervening territory held by the local tribes practically independent, but nominally subject to the Ameer, and this object would have been attained by the laying down of any frontier line from Sarakhs to the Oxus. The Russians would have held the Merv oasis in security, and with it the route from Turkestan to the Caspian. The Ameer's officials would have resided at Penjdeh, and in a position to be selected near the Robat Pass, while the Salor and Sarik Turcomans would have retained unmolested possession of their settlements between the Murghab and the Heri Rud. For all practical purposes the delimitation of the Afghan frontier would have thus been completed. Russia would have furnished some proof of her good intentions, and English opinion would in return have declared it satisfied

for stating that the utmost latitude is given by the St. Petersburg Government to the governors of the Central Asian provinces, who are specially selected not only for their military knowledge, but for their skill in diplomatic intrigue. Each advance is left in their own discretion, the accomplished fact being invariably endorsed at headquarters some considerable period after it took place, as was shown in the case of Merv and Sarakhs, the occupation of which was apparently unknown to M. de Giers at the actual moment of its occurrence. I also learn, as a very significant fact, that the contract for the extension of the Transcaspian Railway to Sarakhs has lately been granted. Indeed, everything points to the increasing activity of the Muscovite officials in the neighbourhood of Herat. Millions of roubles are now being spent on the construction of railways and telegraphic communication between the Caspian and the Afghan frontier, an outlay which in any country would be regarded as reckless waste except for absolutely military purposes. No dividend can possibly recur from the investment; and it is hardly necessary to point out that Russia, in her present bankrupt state, would not throw away her millions without a decided military policy, in hopes of recouping herself by the future acquisition of valuable territory. This is the view entertained in the highest financial circles at St. Petersburg, where such lavish expenditure receives but lukewarm support.

The Vienna correspondent of the same paper telegraphed as follows on Feb. 17. I have just received the following brief but important communication from St. Petersburgh:

"It looks as if we were going to have a very bad business on hand in Central Asia. The Russians declare that with regard to the Afghan frontier delimitation they will not cave in. This is no mere bluster. The Russian Government resolved from the beginning to carry their point, if possible, by pacific means, otherwise by force of arms, and they have been making military preparations in consequence. The worst of it is that we are not in a position at present to enter upon an armed conflict with Russia in Central Asia, and this Russia knows full well. We ought to have 70,000 European troops available for war on the Afghan frontier; but we could not at the present moment count upon anything like that number. Unfortunately, too, the news from Egypt has had such an effect upon the natives that it is difficult to say how far they could be trusted. In any case, the Russian forces have been permitted to advance within such easy reach of their destination that in case of hostilities British troops could not possibly be despatched in time to prevent them from seizing the positions they intend to occupy. The evacuation of Candahar thus proves to be—as many supposed it to be—a blunder. So long as negotiations for the boundary delimitation shall be pending, the Russian authorities will repudiate through official and other channels all aggressive designs. But a formal rupture, for which Russia will choose her own time, will most certainly be followed by the order to advance. The act that the Russians are already in close proximity to several of those points which they have solemnly pledged themselves not to approach suffices to destroy the late vestige of confidence that, perhaps, some people might have been induced to place in assurances from St. Petersburg."

RUSSIAN JOURNALS ON THE CRISIS.

The same correspondent sent the following telegram on February 17:—

To-day's *Journal de St. Pétersbourg*, the organ of the Russian Foreign Office, contains a short article on the subject of the false alarm about the Russian capture of Herat, attributing it to a trick for foreign speculators on the Exchanges of London and Berlin. It then quotes a very significant paragraph from yesterday's *Novoe Vremya* which was struck out of all yesterday's messages by the Censor. This paragraph tallies what I said last night, to the effect that if we do not remain at Herat and take the Afghans entirely under our own control instead of withdrawing, even after the conclusion of a proper frontier arrangement, Russia will take her own measures as regards all future Afghan frontier difficulties. The passage runs thus:—"It seems to us that the prolonged stay of the English detachment closed to out frontier and the British munificient of Sir Peter Lumsden may have an injurious influence upon the impressionable minds of the Afghans. But if by the existing treaty the English have undertaken the disagreeable and expensive task of guardianship over the Afghans, they must keep the latter well in hand. If England show herself weak and incapable in this respect, then Russia will be compelled to have recourse to her own resources." The Journal adds:—"It seems to us that in these lines the responsibilities of the situation are too clearly defined to necessitate any further comments on our part."

The St. Petersburg *Viedomosti*, referring to the fears expressed that Russia may take advantage of the Soudan catastrophe to advance another step in Central Asia, comes to the conclusion that Europe would be in no way disquieted by the news of the inhabitants of Herat wishing to follow the example of the Mervians in seeking the protection of Russia. This journal, which, like the *Moscow Gazette*, is always bitterly hostile to England whenever anything English is under discussion is the only St. Petersburg newspaper of position that has imported any apparent ill-feeling into its remarks on the death of General Gordon. Its only theme is that the fall of Gordon and Khartoum changes the political situation in a sense decidedly unfavourable for England, and that England's present discomfiture furnishes a good opportunity for Russia to operate on Herat with impunity.

The Russian Government, we know, has plainly declared—and the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* repeated the declaration only a few weeks ago that Herat is considered to be entirely out of the sphere of Russian influence; and yet we have certain organs of the Censor directed Russian Press continually encouraging English Russophobes in refusing to believe Russian official and semi-official statements. Russian newspapers are warned and punished so frequently for remarks on Russian internal affairs that it must certainly seem strange to the foreign reader when these same newspapers rouse the opinion of another country against their own Government—that Government being often obliged to explain or disavow their assertions without being called to account by the Censors.

The recent letter of General Sokoleff in M. Aksakoff's Rusa is an instance of this phenomenon that has not yet been properly examined. All the comments upon it which appeared in the English Press in regard to its having been necessarily published with the sanction of the Russian Government, and so forth were entirely erroneous. Where there is no preliminary Censor, as in the case of the Press of St. Petersburg and Moscow, there can be no suggestion of the authorities knowing beforehand what is going to appear in print. The writers and editors published at their own risk. In the case, however, a special law was violated which has apparently not been put into force.

Soon after the late General Skobeleff alarmed Europe with his warlike speeches a law was passed interdicting all civil and military officials, especially the latter, from publicly speaking or writing anything on Russian politics. It is true that General Soooleff's signature was not attached to his anti-English letter, but the internal evidence was such that there could be no doubt as to the name of the author. There was no reason whatever to suspect any collusion between the Russian Government and General Soboleff in the publication of the letter in question, for no doubt the General had his own private reasons for again bringing his name before the Russian Government and public. But what still appears strange is that he has not fallen under the above-mentioned law, which was specially passed for such cases as his.

Another statement has been made which has no foundation whatever. The violent tirade was bad enough in itself, but in order to increase the importance of its appearance it was declared that General Soboleff stood at the head of a well-known military party, and that M. Aksakoff's journal, in which the General's letter was published, was an important military organ. Both assertions are untrue.

AFGHAN FRONTIER COMMISSION.

On Feb 20, Mr. Stanhope asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether any reply had been received from the Russian Government to the request of her Majesty's Government that, pending the decision of the Afghan Frontier Commission, the Russian troops should be withdrawn from Pul-i-Khatun; and if he could make any statement as to the negotiations now going on with the Russian Government as to the resumption of the work of the Commission.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice said the answer to the first question was in the negative. As to the second, her Majesty's Government were of opinion that it would be injurious to the public interests if statements were made at this moment as to the negotiations now proceeding with the Russian Government (Opposition cries of "Oh!")

Mr. Onslow reminded the noble lord that he gave the same answer many months ago.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice.—I am aware of that; but I may remind the hon. member that there are a great number of negotiations which last several months. (Ministerial cheers.)

Sir W. Barttelot.—Do the Government adhere to their intention to maintain the absolute integrity of Afghanistan.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice.—I have already said I could not answer questions of this kind. If I did, I should be gradually drawn into making a full statement.

Mr. Chaplin.—Will the Government give us no information with regard to the position of the Russian forces on the frontier of Afghanistan.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice.—The question on the paper and my answer had no reference whatever to the position of the Russian forces.

GERMANY AND SAMOA.

The *Standard* prints the text of the treaty concluded between the representative of the German Government and the Government of Samoa. It is explained in the preamble that the treaty is entered into in order to secure the advantages of a good Government to the Germans living in Samoa, and in execution of Article 7 of the German-Samoan Treaty of Amity, of the 24th of January, 1879. The following are among the provisions of the treaty:—

A German-Samoan Council of State will be established. It will be composed of the German Consul or his representative, two Samoans, of whom one will be appointed by the King and the other by the Vice-King, in understanding with Taimua and Taimole (sic in the original, apparently Council of Notables are meant), and two Germans, who will be appointed by the German Consul. The German-Samoan Council of State will deliberate concerning all laws and regulations and form decisions, such as will accommodate the common interest of the Samoan Government and of the Germans living in Samoa. In understanding with the German Consul the King will appoint a German officer of the Samoan Government. He will be the King's secretary and adviser in all matters which affect the Germans living in Samoa. He will perform the office of a German judge in all penal matters in which the Germans living in Samoa have an interest, excepting those extending to more than two years' imprisonment with hard labour. In company with a Samoan judge he will pass judgment upon Samoans and coloured labourers who are guilty of doing injury to Samoans or to Samoan property, and he will be sole judge with regard to coloured labourers who may have committed illegal actions among themselves. If a sentence of more than two years imprisonment with hard labour can be pronounced, the German Consul, with a Samoan judge, will fill the office of judge himself, or will commission the German officer of the Samoan Government or some third person to fill that office. A prison will be erected to provide for the prisoners in penal matters in which the Germans living in Samoa have an interest. The King, in understanding with the German Consul, will establish a police force to supervise the prison service and the safety of the German plantations. They will carry out the orders of the German officer of the Samoan Government. The expenditure becoming necessary in consequence of his union will be covered by the incoming customfees, fines, revenues from prison labour and taxes, which are to be imposed and collected on the German residents. A representative of the German taxpayers will be commissioned with keeping these moneys. The Imperial German Government shall possess the right of giving notice of withdrawal from this agreement, its validity ceasing after six months from such notice.

THE FRENCHMEN WITH THE MAHDI.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—Thanks to their journals the Parisians are beginning to look upon the capture of Khartoum by the Mahdi as a French success, because his Minister for Foreign Affairs and his Minister of War are both Frenchmen. The former of these two adventurers, Olivier Pain, is a very well-known character; the latter, Captain Veret, is almost unknown except to a few observant Parisians. Up to the commencement of this week the Paris papers were content to place Olivier Pain on a par with Gordon, but on Wednesday last the editor of the *Rappel* placed him above the British hero because "he went to join the Mahdi with only a couple of hundred pounds in his pocket and at the risk of falling into the hands of the English; whereas Gordon on going to Khartoum had the Bible in one hand and a million sterling in the other. Olivier Pain went to help a people fighting for its liberty; Gordon re-established slavery, which he had previously caused to be abolished," etc. By and by we may expect to see a similar parallel between General Wolseley and Captain Veret.

Olivier Pain is a man of about forty years of age and consequently eight years the senior of his sovereign the Mahdi, who is only 32. He is rather tall, very thin, of a bilious temperament, with a dark brown scrubby short beard and an unsteady eye. Though a descendant of the taciturn Normans he is as loquacious as a Gascon and as exuberant in gesticulation as an Italian. His habit of always talking of his affairs and his constant bragging were the principal obstacles to his joining the Mahdi sooner than he did. He made his *debut* in public life as Rochefort's Secretary, when that worthy, after the Revolution of September 4th, was made Chairman of the Barricade Committee. Pain next became one of the staff of the *Affranchi*, a paper started by Pascal Grousset, who was destined to become the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Commune. During that insurrection Olivier Pain fought on the Barricades, and when resistance was impossible he escaped to his native city Rouen. The friend to whom he trusted to conceal him, went to consult the police as to what he ought to do in the emergency. Pain was transported to New Caledonia whence with Rochefort he escaped, and returned to Europe *via* Australia and the United States, settling in Switzerland. The Russo-Turkish war tempted him to go out as a war correspondent, but he soon threw away his pen for the sword and was captured by the Russians at Plevna. They sent him to Tiflis, where he would have been shot, had not the Federal Government of Switzerland at Rochefort's instigation sued for his liberation as a journalist. After the amnesty, he returned to Paris with Rochefort, who having founded the *Intransigeant*, too him on the staff of the paper. He was not long before quarreling with one of his colleagues; the two fought a duel, and Olivier Pain left the paper to become a correspondent for a Lyons journal. On hearing of the destruction of General Hicks's army, Pain got Rochefort to induce the editor of the *Figaro* to send him out as a correspondent of that paper with the Mahdi. On leaving Paris he took with him letters of warm recommendation from Jemal-ud-din, the Mahdi's agent here whose business it is to compile a journal from extracts from the European press favourable to the Mahdi, and hostile to England, a journal which, I understand, is sent out in bales to the Mussulmans of India. Olivier Pain sent a few letters to the *Figaro* from Cairo. They were signed Olivier Tolces and were bitterly anti-English. Hence the English authorities had their eye on him, and his first step to join the Mahdi failed, for he had told all his acquaintances what errand he was on. At length he got clear off, last August, in company with some sheiks whom the Mahdi had sent to Cairo under pretext of selling ivory, and with the connivance of some high officials who are in the pay of the Mahdi as well as that of the Khedive. He was seventy days on the journey from Cairo to the Mahdi's camp. The prophet received him affectionately, and has reposed great confidence in him ever since. Pain's wife is in poor circumstances, and has been obliged to accept a place as shopwoman at Palermo. Their four children are living on the charity of a friend in the provinces. Yet Pain quite recently came into a legacy of £4,000; but his wife cannot touch a sou of it, without his written authorisation.

Captain Veret, the Mahdi's War Minister, is some ten years older than Olivier Pain, the Foreign Minister, being close on fifty, an intrepid soldier, quite as energetic as Pain, with a more quiet and romantic but with a record far less clean. Captain Veret won all his grades in the French army by hard fighting. It was he who in 1870, on being obliged to retreat from Laon, blew up the citadel that fortress to prevent it falling into the hands of the Germans. The first and only time I saw him was on the 18th March, 1871, going with a few soldiers to fetch away the cannon from the Buttes Montmartre. When he got there he found neither horses nor traces, and the mob by its threats so terrified his men that they left him almost alone. A few hours afterwards, the Generals, Clement Thomas and Lecomte, were shot, and the Communes proclaimed. During the insurrection, Veret, at the head of a corps of gardiens de la paix who had escaped from Paris, defeated the Communards in an engagement at Bagneux on the south side of Paris. His report of the affair was published in the official journal. When the Commune had been stamped out, Veret threw up his commission and became a moneylender, but as an exorbitant interest that he got into trouble with the justice of his country. For the first offence the judges let him down easy on account of his past honourable career. He offended in the same way a second time, was degraded from his rank in the Legion of Honor, and likewise sentenced to a fine of 30,000fr. It was then that he went into exile. He betook himself first to Egypt, then to the Soudan; and for the last two or three years he has been with the Mahdi trying to teach his troops European tactics. He, as Minister of War, and Olivier Pain, as Minister for Foreign Affairs, now sit in the same Cabinet; a strange coincidence when we reflect that less than fifteen years ago they probably fired at one another from different sides of a barricade in Paris.

BENGAL.

Sympathy with the Rev. Mr. Hastie.—A meeting of students, friends, and admirers of Rev. Mr. Hastie was held on Thursday evening at the Albert Hall, under the presidency of Mr. C. C. Dutt, barrister-at-law. There was a large gathering of natives, and a few European gentlemen and ladies were also present. The following resolutions were proposed, seconded and carried unanimously:—1 That this meeting of the students, friends, and admirers of the Rev. W. Hastie, B. D., heartily sympathise with him, and being strongly of opinion that he has been guided in all that he has done by a pure sense of duty and a sincere regard of the welfare of the Scotch Mission here at large, beg to express their strong sense of loyalty to the cause for which he has so strenuously fought, and of regret at the underserved misfortunes which have overtaken him in the service, as they believe, of truth and righteousness. 2. That a deputation representing this meeting wait upon the Rev. Mr. Hastie with an address. Two former students under the Rev. Mr. Hastie then addressed the meeting, expressing their hearty sympathy with him, and alluding to their college reminiscences which are indelibly impressed on their memory. Their discourse practically turned upon the action pursued by the reverend gentlemen, who, they said, was actuated by a pure sense of duty. They hoped still that he would triumph, and that his services would be acknowledged by his countrymen. The President said that the object of the meeting was to heartily sympathise with the Rev. Mr. Hastie, and this intention was amply manifested by the large gathering that had assembled.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

Ground-nuts at Pondicherry.—Ground-nuts are coming in from the districts to Pondicherry in much larger quantities than was expected, and the crop available for export is now estimated at between 400,000 and 500,000 bags, or about two-thirds of last year's out-turn: the price, however, is high, being for the present, Rs. 21-4-0 per candy, delivered at Pondicherry.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, March 8.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·906
Temperature of the Air	76·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·3
Dew Point	69·0
Relative humidity of Air	·779
Ration of cloudy sky (the whole sky 1 clouded—8)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	82·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	70·0
General Direction of Wind*	N, NNW. W, WNW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	151

* From midnight to midnight.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steam-ship Allie, Captain Rodguard, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee in ballast.

The steam-ship Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Fannie, which arrived on the 8th instant in harbour, brought 1,784 tons coal, and she is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

The steam-ship Lilburn Tower, 1,891 tons, Captain A Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (5th ultimo) with a general carço and coal.

The P and O Co's steam-ship Carthage, 2,587 tons, Captain Hector, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (11th ultimo) with English mails and a general cargo.

The steam-ship Dunedin, 1,418 tons, Captain J P Cummings, arrived yesterday in harbour from Cardiff (6th ultimo), with 2,561 tons coal. She is consigned to Maneckjee and Co.

The steam-ship Mascotte, 2,213 tons, Captain G Haig, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields (3rd ultimo) with a cargo of 2,800 tons coal) 6 European and one native passenger. She is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
9	Dunedin (s)	Cummings	Cardiff, Feb. 6.
	Mascotte	Haig	Shields, Feb. 3.
	Liliburn Tower	Brown	Cardiff, Feb. 5.
	Carthage (s)	Hector	London, Feb. 11.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
7	Nuddea (s)	Beave	Suakim.
	Secundra	Stebbing	Suakim.
	Kangra	Johston	Suakim.
8	Allie	Rodguard	Kurrachee.
9	Arabia	Rothwell	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Arabia, Raffin, Mouritius.
" Colombo, Hussan, Marseilles via Canal.
" Iran, Nacoda, Bhownuggur.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Pharos, for Antwerp, &c.
Speke Hall, for Liverpool via Malta.
Chindwara, for Coast and Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—March 9.

From London.

Malwa s—102 cases old tom, Manockjee Bhicajee; 23 cases brandy, Cooper Madon and Co; 28 casks sherry J Jafferson; 66 cases brandy, Messrs Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 13 cases Scotch whisky, champagne and claret, King King and Co; 6 cases medicines, Latham and Co; 7 packages medicines, Phillips and Co; 21 cases bacon, hams and cheese, Treacher and Co; 27 packages provisions, A H G Hoosen.

Kangra s—70 ca-es port and sherry, 101 cases whisky, and 22 cases Spanish port, Dhunjibhoy Cawasjee; 171 cases whisky, portwine and sherry, D Dadabhoy; 10 cases glassware, &c., M Pallonjee; 2 cases medicine, Messrs King King and Co; 24 packages earthenware and glassware, the Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Yeruna s—10 cases glassware, Haji Khoja Mesh and Co.

Chusan s—8 cases stationery, Benn Ashley and Co.

From Antwerp

Chusan s—10 cases eau de cologne, K Khackeebhoy.

HIGH COURT.—March 10.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

291-83—Thakurdas and D.—Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangji vs. Feroz Mahomed and others—Macfarlane and Co. and Payne, G. and S.—Part heard.

To vary Commissioner's report and for further direction and Costs.

877-70—Crawford and R.—Mithibai and others vs. Limji N Banaji and others—Tobin and R., and Craigie, L. and O.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey.)
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Short Cause.

411-84—Jefferson B. and D.—Ahmedbhai Habibbhai vs. Valeebhai Merali and another.

7-85—Tobin and R.—His Highness Aga Ali Shah vs. Poorunchund Panaial.

8-85—Ardesir and H.—Muncherjee Framjee vs. Mhalpai Babpai and another.

New Long Causes.

326-84—Craigie, L. and O.—Maneckjee Dossabhoy vs. Pallonjee Pestonjee Gelliwala and another.—Payne G. and S.

315-84—Muljee B. B.—Bhowanbhoy Ramjee vs. C A Turner and others.—Macfarlane and E.

416-84—Bomonjee and E.—Rahimoobhai Allana and others vs. Esmail Munjee and others.—J. C. Cama, and Payne G. and S.

419-84—Payne G. and S.—Ismailbhoy Munjee vs. Rehmoobhoy Allana and others.—Bomonjee and H.

421-84—Payne G. and S.—Bai Mareabai and another vs. Abdool Succoor Hajee Abdool Latiff.—M. B. Barbhaya.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)
Long Cause.

444-81—Macfarlane and E.—Jugmuchundas Mungaldas vs. Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy and others—Little, S. F. and N., and Nanu and H.—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—March 7.

Hill, Col, Staff Corps, on leave, from Madras.
Cherry, Col, 4th Cav, on leave, from Kamptee.

March 8.

Hamilton, Lieut, Trans Officer 14th Huss, on leave, to England.
Jones, Lieut, N Lanc, on duty, from Poona.

March 9.

Mathew, Lieut, 16th Bo N I, on leave, from Baroda.
Davies, Lieut, 1st Lanc, on duty, from Quetta.
Monteith, Capt, Trans Officer, on duty, from Cawnpore.
Coke, Lieut, 14th N I, on duty, from Poona.
White, Lieut-Col, 1st Lanc, on duty, from Peshawar.
Leacock, Major, Staff, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—March 9.

Jones, Lieut, N Lanc, on duty, to Quetta.
Davies, Lieut, 1st Bo Lanc, on duty, to Quetta.
Badgley, Lieut-Col, Survey of India, on duty, to Godhra.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt.

B. V. R. C.

Bombay, March 10.

The ranges at Coorla are reserved for D. Company on Monday, the 16th inst., for class-firing, but it must be distinctly understood that members of other Companies who are going to complete their class-firing on that day will be allowed to do so. Members leaving to have private practice must wait until class-firing is finished. All members are reminded that class-firing will cease on the 31st inst. It is therefore requested that those members who have not completed their class-firing will do so as soon as possible.

The usual monthly Committee meeting will be held at Regimental Head-quarters on Thursday next, 12th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

There will be a meeting of the Band Committee on Tuesday next, 10th inst., at 5-30 p.m., at Quarter-master Soundy's.

The names of the President and Members of the B. V. R. C. Band Committee are published for information:—President—Lt.-Col. L. H. Bayley, Commandant. Members—Major M. R. Wyer, Capt. and Adjt. A. H. Atkinson, Hony Secy., Capt. Blissett, (since resigned), Capt. G. W. Roughton, Capt. Crockett (on leave), Qr.-mr. Soundy, and Vol. Warne.

Vol. Edward Ellis having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to D Company.

The Rifle ranges at Coorla are now available in the evenings.

The following clause No 66. India Army circular 1884, is published for information:—

1. The medal will be competed for by the best shots in each Corps to the extent of 5 per cent. (including officers) of those who completed their individual firing.

2. The names of these men available are to be entered in separate registers immediately the annual course is completed.

3. The medal will be awarded to that officer, non-commissioned officer or volunteer who obtains the highest aggregate score in the following competition:—

5 Rounds at 200 yards standing } at a 3rd class
5 Rounds at 300 yards kneeling } target.
5 Rounds at 800 yards, any military position at a 1st class target.

The Competitions tot ake place in the presence of a Committee composed of the Commanding Officer of the Adjutant, a Volunteer Officer and a Non-Commissioned Officer of the Corps, the members of which will be required to complete and sign on the range a certificate according to the form at foot of clause 10.

The competition to conclude on the day it is commenced.

A Serjeant Instructor or in his absence a selected non-commissioned officer of the Corps is to be stationed in the markers butt to Superintend the marking and see responsible for the same.

The targets and registers are to be compared by the Committee on conclusion of the practice at each distance and any discrepancies found are to be at once added or deducted from the total points on each register.

In the case of Corps firing canvas targets the employment in the markers butt of an officer in addition to the Serjt Instructor is Compulsory and he will also be required to sign the certificate above referred to.

The competition is to take place as soon as possible after the annual course is concluded, and it is to be arranged for under the orders of the General Officer commanding divisions and districts, the registers of practice with the certificate attached are to be forwarded to the Deputy Asst. Adjut.-General for Musketry of circles for examination and transmission to the Adjutant.

The medal will be the property of the winner, and may be worn in uniform on the right breast during his service with the Volunteer forces irrespective of the Corps in which won.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

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Laubenheimer	16 0	9 0
Deid sheimer	16 0	9 0
Geisenheimer	18 0	10 0
Leibtraumilch	21 0	11 8
Rauenwein	21 0	..
Hochheimer Berg	24 0	13 0
Rudesheimer	27 0	14 8
Marcobrunner	30 0	16 0
Queen Victoria Berg	34 0	..
SHERRY.		
Amontillado, old and of excellent flavor	30 0	..
Madeira, superior	28 0	..
Dinner Sherry	24 0	..
Extra Quality	15 0	..
CLARET.		
Petit Medoc	9 0	5 0
Medoc Superior	9 8	5 8
St. Julien	10 0	6 0
St. Estephe	12 8	7 0
St. Emmilion	12 8	7 8
Chateau de France	13 0	7 8
Margaux	15 0	8 8
Haut Canon	16 0	9 0
Mouton Rothschild	17 0	9 8
Chateau Leoville	20 0	11 0
Chateau Lafitte	23 0	12 8
Chateau La Rose	23 0	14 0
Chateau Margaux	28 0	16 0
SPARKLING BURGUNDY.		
Rich and Red (Ordinary)	44 0	25 0
Do. (Superior)	50 0	..
STILL BURGUNDY.		
Volnay	21 0	..
Chambertin	27 0	..
BEER.		
Bass's Beer, bottled by Stone	5 12	3 12
McEwan's Beer	4 8	3 8
Basse's Beer, bottled by Barton & Co.	4 14	3 0
Vienna Beer	6 4	4 2
Kaiser Bier	5 12	3 12
Guinness's Stout, bottled by Burke	5 12	3 12
Romford Bitter Beer	6 0	4 8
India Pale Ale	5 8	3 8
GIN, HOLLANDS AND RUM.		
London Gin (Booth's Old Tom)	17 0	..
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BRANDIES.		
Exshaw's No. 1	37 0	..
Do. No. 2	33 0	..
Hennessy's *	30 0	..
Do. **	33 0	..
Do. ***	36 0	..
Barton's * (Peg Brandy)	22 0	..
Do. ** (Full flavoured)	26 0	..
Do. *** (Invalids' Brandy)	30 0	..
WHISKY.		
Old Scotch (Andrew Usher's)	21 0	..
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☞ The GUIDE for March has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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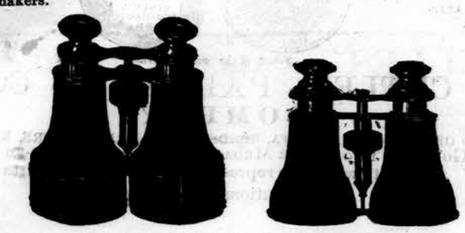

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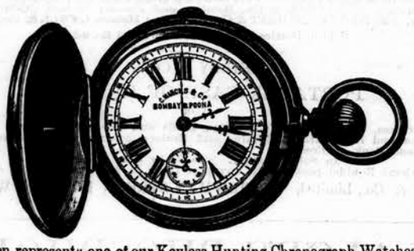

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